FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.—The fast sailing Barque "*Eamont*," of 350 Tons, *N. Burtsal*, Commander—Apply to

FRITH, AND Co.
Nesbitt Lane, 18th June, 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.—This day Tuesday, at 11 A. M. Messrs. BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co. will dispose of by Public Auction, the undermentioned, viz. an Invoice of Gentlemen's Silk Hats, Hunting Saddles, Pieces of Flannel, Woollen Cloth, an Invoice of Hard Ware, Pieces of Doriahs, Cotton Socks, Toys, English Gingerbread in Tin Cases, China Toys, New Books—(amongst which are the Daughter's Own Book, the Young Lady's Book of Piety, the Girl's Own Book, Men and Manners in Britain, &c. &c.) a Portfolio of valuable Engravings, numerous uncleared lots, Household Furniture, Sundries, &c.

AT NOON.

A quantity of Elliott's Beer in Bottle, and a few dozens of Sherry, and

AT 1 P. M.

A Bay Buggy or Shigram Horse, a Child's Carriage and Poney, 3 second hand Palanquins, and any other Cattle or Carriages that may offer.—Bombay, 18th June, 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.—This day Tuesday the 18th June, BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co. will sell by Public Auction at 1 P. M. precisely, on account of a Mortgage, the undermentioned Horses.

1. A powerful Grey Arab Saddle or Buggy Horse 5 years old, unbroken.
2. A Nutmeg Grey Arab Saddle Horse 6 years old, unbroken.
3. An Iron do. do. do. do. 6 years old, unbroken.—Bombay, 18th June, 1839.

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co. have for Sale, the undermentioned books edited by Colonel Gurwood; 2d to 10th vol. inclusive of the Duke of Wellington's dispatches, at 12 Rupees per vol. or Rs. 108 per set.

Several Copies of General Orders issued by the Duke of Wellington from 1808 to 1815, at 11 Rs. per Copy. Also Copies of observations thereon, at 1 Rupee 8 Annas each.

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co. have also for sale, a few Copies of Capt. Doyle's Military Catechism, at 1 Rupee 8 Annas each.—Bombay, 18th June, 1839.

ON Wednesday next the 19th Instant, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit to Public Sale, at their Rooms, the following valuable Property—Turkey Chintz; Tin Dish Covers, Books; Buffalo Hides; Morocco Skins of colors, Bundles of Cotton Twist; Furniture; a pair of Field Officer's Epaulettes; Vase and Etruscan Lamps; Spare Shades and Oil Burners—also a lot of fresh imported prime Yorkshire Hams. &c. &c.

At noon, a batch of Wines &c. consisting of French Clarets, superior Madeira, Burgundy, Hock, and Schiedam Gin.

MESSRS ROBERT FRITH AND Co.—Have received for sale on Commission, some very fine Port Wine which they can recommend. Price Rs. 10 per dozen, sample Bottles 1 Rs. each.

CARBONELLS WINES.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned a small parcel of Wines of the following description received direct from the above celebrated Firm per ship "*William Harris.*',

Sherry in Quarts at per Doz	26 Rs.
Claret (2nd Growth)	28 "
Superior Old Port in Quarts	26 "
Do. do. Pints	14 "

FRITH AND Co.
Nesbit Lane, 18th June 1839.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND Co. Ex-Triumph, Champaigne in Cases of 3 Dozen.

Quarts @.. Rs. 36 per Dozen.

A few Hhds. of Superior
Pale Brown Serry at....." 325 per Hhd.

JUST PUBLISHED AND READY FOR SALE.—No. XXXIV, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 20th May 1839. Printed on Europe paper. PRICE, RUPEES 3. Courier Office, 18th June 1839.

FOR SALE.—THE SECOND EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC WITH AN INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839: with numerous corrections and additions. Among other miscellaneous information, the first edition contained the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, together with authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE; dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage by, the various Mediterranean Steamers, &c. &c.—In addition to the above, the *Second* Edition contains the latest and most correct lists of the Houses of Peers and Commons: the Ministry and Chief Officers of State; Judges, Ambassadors,—British and Foreign: Principal Public Offices &c. &c. compiled from the Parliamentary Guide and the Parliament Almanack for the present year; and also correct and complete Lists of the ORDERS of the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, Hanover &c. &c.

The Army List is corrected to the 31*st January*, the Civil List to the 12th March, and the Nizam's Army to 15th January last.—PRICE Rs 6.—

Courier Office, 18th June, 1839.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. TUESDAY, 18 JUNE, 1839. No. 3248.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Ragoba Hurjee Morey*, hath contracted to sell, a house to *Ragoonathdass Hurrydass Bayraugee*, situated in new Town, without the Fort walls of Bombay, commonly called Second Carpenter's lane, Assessed No. 6725. Any person or persons having any claims or demand by way of Mortgage, Inheritable rights or otherwise, are requested to make known the same to *Succaram Gopaldass Bawa* at the Pagoda of Shree Venktesh, near Shree Bhoolaswer, without the Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therefrom and the sale will be completed.—Dated 17th June, 1839.

मुंबईमध्यें किल्याबाहेर भेतवळींत दुसरे सुतारवळी मध्यें घर येक आहे व त्यावर सरकारि नंबर ६७२५ आहे तें घर राघोबा हरजी भोरेयाणे र घुनाथदास हरिदास बैरागि यांस विकत देण्यावा करार केलाआहे त्यास ह्यापत्रावरून वर्तमान कळवितोहेत की त्यावर कोणावाहि गाहाणपाणावा किंवा वर वारिसिचा किंवा देणेघेणेवा किंवा हरकस्यावा दावा असेल तो त्याणि श्रा भुलेस्वरा जवळ श्री वेंकटेशाचा देवालयांत सखाराम गोपाळदास बावा आहेत त्यांस आजपासून १४ दिवसां त कळवावा नसल्यास तो दावा रद्द बातल होईल व हा विक्रासु संगोत केला जाईल तारिख १७ विमाहे जुन सन १८३९.

BOMBAY
PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER

Saturday, June 15th 1839.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—There has been on the whole little done during the week, but prices, remain without alteration. We find the following purchases on our returns vizt.

300 Candies Bharsee, without selection ...@ Rs 126 ₹ Cdy.
200 Ditto Akote and Mootkare Ditto.....@ " 136 ₹ do.
100 Bales Broach.....@ " 141 ₹ do.

The export to China, exclusive of what is now afloat, falls short this year in comparison with last at this time by 21,333. whole and 322 half bales, the numbers being 87,635, whole and 3038 half in the latter, and 66,069 whole and 2786 half in the former

OPIUM (*Malwa*).—The market remains entirely closed.

PERSIAN & ARABIAN GULF PRODUCE.

COFFEE (*Mocha*).—Arrivals are expected about the end of this month, and contracts are said to have been entered into at high rates.—

WOOL.—The greater part of what remained in the market for sale has been purchased at prices varying from Rs 132 to Rs 137 ₹ Candy.

CHINA & STRAITS PRODUCE.

SUGAR (*Siam*).—A warehouseman's sale of 2500 bags has taken place at Rs 4 and 8 annas ₹ maund, which is about 4 annas ₹ Maund higher than importers recent sales.

ELEPHANT'S TUSKS.—260 Surat Maunds of 3 tusks to a maund have been purchased @ Rs 67½ ₹ maund.

EUROPE GOODS.

METALS.—The sales reported are the following.

STEEL.—100 Cwt. have been sold at Rs 11½ ₹ Cwt.

IRON BAR (*British*).—A sale of 300 Candies has been made within these few day at Rs 29 ₹ Candy, which shows a decline on previous rates of Rs 1 to Rs 2 ₹ Candy.

IRON BAR (*Swedish*).—About 80 candies of good sizes have been sold during the week at Rs 62 ₹ Candy, which is the same price as noticed in our last.—Also 225 Candies @ Rs 60.

DO. SHEET.—240 Cwts. from a recent importation have been disposed of at Rs 8 and annas ₹ Cwt.

DO. NAIL ROD SQUARE.—About 60 Candies have been disposed of during the week at Rs 48 ₹ Cdy.

LEAD PIG.—A sale of 200 Cwts. has been made at Rs 11½ ₹ Cwt.

SPELTER.—Cwts 700 have been sold at Rs 12 ₹ Cwt. The market remains firm.

COPPER.—Some small parcels 125 Cwt. of tiles have been sold at Rs 50 ₹ Cwt. but no quantity could be sold at that rate.

COCHINEAL.—1000 lbs of black has been sold at Rs 3 10 ₹ lb. which is an advance of 2 to 3 annas ₹ lb. on previous prices.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—Some small amounts of the Four per cent Loan of 1835 | 36 have been sold within these few days @ Rs 99½ 100.

BILLS ON CALCUTTA.—As no Government bills are offering and there are few drawers at present, about four lakhs of rupees have been shipt as a remittance which with freight and insurance will cost about 2 ₹ cent, and be realized as speedily as bills at thirty days sight.

DO. ON CANTON.—To a small extent may be purchased against shipments of Cotton @ Rs 208 ₹ 100 Dollars @ 60 days sight.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT TO ENGLAND.—We have had further arrivals of vessels giving an increased supply of tonnage which was previously y abundant. Ship Agents are still demanding 60s – ₹ ton, but shippers are not inclined to meet them.

DO. TO CHINA.—Is dull @ Rs 16 to Rs 17 ₹ Candy and at which but little is offering.—Four vessels are at present loading.

MEMORANDUM OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER

BILLS, &c.

Current value of Government Securities.	Buy Rs as	Sell Rs as.
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 1151 to No 3000	108-8	108-12
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 3001 to No 6000	109 8	109-12
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825 26		
From No 6001 to No 10,000	109-12	110-4
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1825-26		
From No 10001 to No 15,200	111-8	111-12
Five ₹ cent Loan of 1829-30	111-12	112
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1832-33	105-4	105-8
Four ₹ cent Loan of 1835-36. (Company's	90-4	90-8
Five ₹ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35. None offering	114	114-8

Course of Exchange.

	s. d.	s. d.
Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight (Company's Rs.)	102-12	103
Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto ditto	101	101-8
Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto ditto ₹ 100 Dollars.		208
Bills on London @ 6 months sight	2-1½	2-1½
Bills on London @ 30 days sight (Ceylon Govt.	1-11½	1-11½

Price of Bullion and Species

	Buy Rs. as	Sell Rs. as.
Spanish Dollars whole ₹ 100	220-8	221
Ditto do. broken ₹ 100	229	229-4
German Crowns ₹ 100	212-8	213
Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ₹ £ Stg	10-	10-2
Syces Silver large ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs..None in the market	104	104-4
Ditto do. small ingots ₹ 100 Tolahs ditto	103-12	104

PREMIA OF INSURANCE.

Bombay to London	300 a 380 ₹ Ct.
Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope	200 a 280 do.
Ditto Port Louis	180 a 200 do.
Ditto Calcutta	200 a 280 do.
Bombay to Madras	180 a 200 do.
Ditto Colombo	100 a 180 do.
Ditto Whampoa	280 do.
Ditto Batavia	200 do.
Bombay to Singapore	200 do.
Ditto Bussorah	300 do.
Ditto Bushire	28 0 do.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE TESTIMONIAL OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT GRANT G. C. H. WHO HAVE PAID THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS.

Total amount of last publication	Rs. 31,977 11 11
Captain R. A. Bayly 5th Regt. N. I	10 0 0
W. S. Boyd Esq. Secretary to Government	500 0 0
Capt. E. P DelHoste Assist. Q. Mr. Genl. S. Reserve Force	43 0 0
W. Birdwood Esq	25 0 0
H. Young Esq	25 0 0
The Reverend A. Graves	10 0 0
Ecclesiastical Establishment Mahabuleshwer	12 0 0
Lieut. F. Ayrton Artillery	50 0 0
H. Felix Esq. Assist. Surgeon	50 0 0
The Zillah of Ahmednuggur thro' Mr. H. A. Harrison	145 7 4
G. S. Karr Esq. C. S	20 0 0
O. Bettington Esq Assist. Collector Belgaum	25 0 0
Commodore W. B. Bucks, Persian Gulph	60 9 0
Lieut. J. Jessop, 12th Regt. N. I	12 0 0
Total Rupees	32,965 3 3
Total amount of Subscription recorded	Rs. 41,600 2 8

JAMES BIRD,—*Secretary.*

Bombay, 17th June 1839.

BOMBAY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

E. C. Jones, Esq	Rs. 50 0 0
A. Gibson, Esq	50 0 0
Lieut. D. Davidson	24 6 0
Amount received from the district Kutcherries at Nuggur	455 12 2
D. A. Blane, Esq. 2d Subscription	100 0 0
Inhabitants of Malwan	17 13 0
Total Rupees	2,914 10 0

N. H. THORNBURY.—*Secretary.*

BOMBAY,
F. R. F. OFFICE,
17th June, 1839.

HIGH WATER TABLE 18TH JUNE, 1839.

	MORN.	EVE.
Tuesday	3 36	5 1
Wednesday	5 27	5 53
Thursday	6 21	6 51
Friday	7 20	8 51

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

June 16th Lieut. Welland, Artillery from Panwell.

DEPARTURES.

June 17th Lieut. Hart, Engineers, to Poonah.
Do. Do. Ensign Pyke, 9th Regt. N. I. to ditto.
Do. Do. Capt. C. Johnson, 3d Regt. N. I. to Mhow.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

June 15th Barque Eamont, N. Burtsal Master from Karrachie at noon on 16th of June, in Company with the H. C. Brig of War Euphrates.
Do 16th The East India Company's Brig of War Euphrates, Lieut. C. Sharp, Commanding from Kurrachie 12th June 1839.

DEPARTURES.

June 14th American Barque Star, Benjamin Connant, Master, to Zanzibar.
Passenger—Francis Brown.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Sailing Vessel	Superintendent I. N.	Aden*	20th Instant.
Royal Tiger	Do.	Karrack.	15th do.
A Steamer	Do.	Persian Gulf	4th July
Barbara	B. & A. Hormajee	Liverpool	1-th instant.
Sulaman	Framjee Cawasjee	Calcutta	10th July
Competent	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Liverpool.	16th do.
Wave	Aga Mahomed Rahim Sheraze	Bushire and Karrack	Quick desp.
Ann	Dirom Carter & Co.	China	quick desp.
Maria	McVicar Burn & Co.	Cork	16th instant.
Golconda	Framjee Cawasjee Esq.		
Packet Boat Bordelais	Tho's Jeffries & Co.	Bordeaux	15th July
Monarch	W. Nicol & Co.	Clyde	ditto.
William	Skinner & Co.	Culcutta	ditto.
Wm. Sharples	Higginson & Cardwell.	Liverpool	Quick desp.
Manchester	W. Nicol and Co.	Ditto	ditto.
Abyssinia	Ritchie, Steuart & Co	Ditto	ditto.
John	W. Nicol & Co.	London	20th instant.
T. Worthington	Grey and Co.		
British Merchant	Edmond Bibby & Co.	Liverpool.	
Thomas Coutts	B. & A. Hormajee	China.	15th July.
Prince George	Grey & Co.	London.	10th July.
Surrey	D. & M. Pestonjee		
Earl of Balcarras	Remington & Co.		
Triumph	Do.		
Lord Elphinstone	Aga Mahomed Rahim Esq.	Persian Gulf.	Quick desp.
Regia	Eduljee Framjee		
Broad Oak	Remington & Co.		
Johnstone	Dirom Carter & Co.		
Wm Harris	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	London	
Thetis	Grey & Co.		
Hector	Edmond, Bibby & Co.		
Eumont	Frith & Co.		

* Where a Steamer will be in readiness to Convey a Mail to Suez.

H. C. Vessels.—Brig of war Euphrates.
" " " Schooner Royal Tiger.
" " " Receiving Ship Hastings.
" " " Steamer Semiramis.
" " " Indus.
" " " Orissa, Pilot Brig.
" " " Shannon Schooner. At the Rock Station.
" " " Thetis Light Vessel. Do. do. do.

Country Vessels.—Brig Tauze, Cambridge, Brigs Mahmoodey, Grab Ship Dowlut Savoy, Benares, Helen, Castle Huntly, Brig Grab Candry, Patamber Savoy, Jeune Antoinette, Earl of Clare, Lady Wilmot Horton, Ardaseer, Pazerabany Narsew, Fanny Bampertap, Fazal Currim Stalkartt, British king, Cuptirate's, Indus.

Arab—Ship Tauze
French—Brig La Josephine.

EXPECTED.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	TO SAIL.
John Denniston	Grey and Co.	London	13th Feb
Gleneig		do.	10th March
Colombo		do.	Do. do.
Bombay	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	15th April
Ida		do.	6th Feb.
Childe Harold		do.	10th May
Anna Robertson		do.	30th March
Isabella		do.	15th do.
Syria	McVicar, Burn & Co.	Liverpool.	8th do.
Heywood	Do.	do.	10th April
Kingston		do.	28th Feb.
Grenada		do.	1st April
Caledonia		do.	20th Feb.
Commerce		do.	17th March.
Crown	Dirom, Carter & Co.	do.	16th do.
Alexander	Ritchie Steuart & Co.	Llanelly	In Feb.
Demerara Packet	Frith & Co.	do.	20th do.
Buteshire	Skinner & Co.	Clyde	9th Jan.
Alan Ker		do.	3d March
Buckingamshire	D. & M. Pestonjee	St. Aust	
Paquet d'Havana		Bordeaux	
Emilia	Thos Jeffries & Co.	Rio	1st Jan.
Dronagan	Do	Madras	12th do.
St. Gualtes		Lisbon	2nd Feb.

From New York.—William Brown, and Archibald Gateia.
" *Singapore*—Asia Felix, and Helen.
" *Calcutta.*—Colombo, and Harsinger

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

AGRA UKHBAR,—JUNE 6.

The Substance of our late intelligence from the North-West is full of interest. Dost Mohumed has positively determined to oppose the passage of the Seikhs thro' the Khybur Pass, in which he is posted with a strong force. So resolute was he in this determination, that he had seized the wives and children of his principal Chiefs, whom he detained as hostages for their fidelity, and to prevent their defection. Captain Wade, or to designate him by his present but inconvenient title of Colonel, was on the other hand straining every power of negotiation, to procure a peaceable passage into Cabool. He is very averse to force, and looking to the means he has at his disposal—very prudently so. The substance of this intelligence has been communicated by Colonel Wade to the Governor General.

His Lordship has also received a communication from the same quarter, which forms an emphatic commentary on the nature of our Seikh alliance. It contained simply a request for money, for the payment of the Seikh troops destined to co-operate with us, and without which the Colonel declares, our allies will not move, or even remain together. The payment of Runjeet's Army, like that of every native power, is extremely irregular, nor has all his imputed sagacity enabled him to discover the prodigious power of punctual payment. With, however, this irregularity fully known to us, we enter into an alliance with him, and the consequence naturally is, that to render it of any assistance we must pay his troops, at least for the present, when there is such pressure on the means of Government.

There is now little doubt that a body of Iranees are before Heerat to the number of 40,000, but nothing is known of the nature of their operations. The principal of these is, of course, the seige of Heerat, which in the present position of affairs, will likely be set aside by treaty, or if not, by the formation of new relations between the Persians and Shah Kamran. The latter if skilfully done would embarrass us, but we do not consider that the presence of these people at Heerat, will much affect the objects we have in view. If Kamran does not enter into overtures with the Persians but successfully opposes them, until we can relieve him, it would no doubt, be an advantage to us. A victory over the besegers under the walls of Heerat, and such a victory as we ought to gain, would fix the wavering inclinations of Kamran in our favour, and create an insuperable distaste in the Persians, to future expeditions against Heerat. Should however, these two unite to oppose the views of the British, the union will be productive of little advantage. The only way by which it could become dangerous, would be by Kamran admitting the Persians into Heerat, and thus embarrassing us by a difficult and dubious siege. This however, he never will do, and the part assigned to the Persians, under an alliance, will be to march towards Cabool to oppose our advance by force. This would be a most desirable consummation, for one hour in the Field, and we send back the Persians, broken and terrified to their own country, with the tale of their defeat and the terrors of a British Army. From open force we have nothing to fear.

We do not for these reasons attach much importance to the presence of the Persians at Heerat, unless indeed they are guided by Russian advice, which however, appears not to be the case.

The Army at Kanduhar were still struggling with scarcity, and it now appears that the country is not equal to the maintenance of so large a body. Provisions will therefore continue to have high prices during their stay, which now depends on contingencies no one can foresee.

We may here remark that as events have turned out, the proceedings of Lord Auckland, in limiting the force to the extent he did—though in direct opposition to Sir Henry Fane's opinion—have been most fortunate, whether springing from foresight or not. For if 12,000 men suffered so much from want of food, what would 25,000, the number insisted on by Sir Henry, have indured? Common arithmetic will not supply an answer.

From a statement drawn up by one of the Medical gentlemen in attendance on Runjeet, we learn that in the Rajah's *late* (as we may now call it) illness, his left foot was ædematous, and his pulse generally at 100 and 104. These symptoms subsequently disappeared, but he is said still to labour under great depression of spirits, and to be very weak. Some go so far as to say his illness has been entirely assumed, but had this been the case, the acute eye of Mr. Clarke must have detected it. He may now, all circumstances considered, as the Doctors say, be given over. He has throughout his illness been very solicitous to obtain the advice of our Medical men, though rarely allowing them to prescribe for him. One gentleman, Dr. Steel, while in attendance at Lahore, was seized with fever, the cause of which the Rajah was very anxious to know. On being told it was the low, swampy, confined residence, (the garden of which had for two days been flooded with water, and gave out for some days very disagreeable vapours) assigned to the Doctor; he immediately removed from his own residence, situated in a low damp place; to a large and better house, the floor of which, setting aside the Hindoo custom, he would not allow to be dug up and watered afresh. Though frequently urged to remove, it was not until Dr. S——'s illness and explanation, that he would consent to it. It has been the chief cause of his late favourable change.

We have much pleasure in informing our readers, that all the suggestions of Captain Taylor, relative to alterations in the Post Office, amongst which are immense reductions in the rates of postage, are in course of adoption.

AGRA.—Captain and the Hon'ble Mrs. Dalzel, proceeded to Mussooree on the 3rd. Captain D.'s absence is but temporary.

Mr. Carne of the Preventive Service, has been appointed to officiate as Collector of Customs, during the absence of Mr. Plowden.

The weather has for the last few days been most oppressively hot, so that even those who, with Othello, are most unused to the "melting mood" cannot resist its influence. Should it continue, we shall consider the propriety of adopting the sensible practice of our Yankee cotemporaries, and suspend our labours, which under the rarefaction of thought produced by the heat are very exhausting.

On intelligence of the fall, as it is called, of Candahar reaching Peshawar, Colonel Wade celebrated it by illuminations. Why is not the event publicly announced by Government, in conformity with ancient usage. During the Mahratta, Nepalese, Pindaree, and Burmese wars, all great events were duly published.

A native yesterday under the influence of unhallowed but successful love for his brothers wife, cut her throat and afterwards his own. The female died but the murderer still survives.

BENARES.—(*From a Correspondent*) The items which have lately appeared in the public prints regarding the sayings and doings of our limited circle, have produced quite a small sensation amongst the quidnuncs of the Station; who strange to any, are unable, with satisfaction to themselves to fix upon the author of the scandal. Some attribute it to a gallant Officer, whose exploits in the face of the enemy, and general good conduct in the bosom of civil life, have, on several occasions, been brought to the notice of Government. This individual they affirm, annoyed at the want of discernment shewn by our eligibles. quoad his own wares, is determined to destroy the market of his neighbours. This surmise is utterly groundless, the language and humour of the excitement, producing squibs, not being sufficiently costly for identification with this person's composition. Others again ascribe the "atrocious libels" to a stranger, who lately sojourned at Benares, and whose striking likeness in manners and appearance to Mr. John Dawkins, in Oliver Twist, obtained for him the appellation of "the Artful Dodger;" but the Dodger, like the deity in the Hindoo mythology, is too constantly engaged in the contemplation of his own perfections, to bestow a thought, much less a paragraph, upon any other being. Be the wicked author who he may, he can know but little of our lovely and amiable Spinsters, or he must have been aware, that to none of them will the term *ancient* be applicable for the next 20 years.

KURNAUL.—Captain Nuthall left on the 31st for Ferozepore, whence he proceeds into the Seikh country to make arrangements for the supply of the Army. He will be succeeded by Captain Skinner. Lieut. Drake, of the 46 Regiment, has been appointed to act in the interim. The Amateurs got up X. Y. Z. last week, with one real woman. On the 15th they are to make another display.

No intelligence since our last has been received, either from Canduhar or Peshawur, nor has the *Delhee Gazette* received yesterday, added any thing to our stock of information.

Letters from Ferozepoor we learn, that the Brigade Stationed there are in daily expectation of receiving orders to hold themselves in readiness to cross the Sutlege at a moment's warning. At Kurnaul the Officers in anticipation of a move to the same quarter, were providing themselves with Camels. From these items we may infer that Runjeet's death is considered not to be distant.—*Agra Ukhbar June* 8

The Calcutta Courier has published a letter from Sir Henry Willock to Lord Palmerston, in whch Sir Henry, who, it appears, superintended for eleven years the relations of Great Britain with the Court of Persia expresses regret at the policy which the Government of India have, with the sanction of the Home Government, adopted towards Persia. Sir Henry seems to attach great importance to our alliance with Persia, although we cannot gather even from his own statements what these great advantages are, which should have restrained the Indian Government from asuming a threatening and hostile attitude towards Persia. We must not argue, says Sir Henry, that "because Persia undertook with earnestness the reduction of Heerat, she is disposed warmly to adopted Russian interests." This seems to us a most strange assertion for so old a politician to have made, for Sir Henry appears to have forgotten that Russia was aiding and abetting Persia in her designs upon Herat, and this fact must be taken in proof either that Russia was disposed to adopt warmly Persian interests, or Persia those of Russia. Russia could not in this instance have been quite disinterested, and it may be assumed that in assisting Persia she had her own schemes to work out, and her own interests to promote, one of which we may fairly assume to have been to bind Persia more closely to her, and by laying her under obligation for the assistance she rendered at the siege, to incline Persia to adopt Russian interests more warmly for the future. Sir Henry's reasoning regarding the probable motive of Persia in attacking Heerat is sophistical. The young King might or might not have been desirous of establishing a military reputation by making the attack, but what object could Russia possibly have in being present at Heerat, what, but that of making the fortress a depot for arms and ammunition of every kind, and the kingdom itself the base of all future operations she might project against the British in India. Can it be doubted for a moment, that if Heerat had once fallen, Russia would have been prepared to assist Persia to the utmost with troops of every kind, and with scientific men, who would have so improved the works and fortifications as would probably have rendered it impregnable to attack? No scheme could have been more cunningly devised then the attack upon Heerat. Russia knew of what immense value Heerat would be to her, but that open aggression on her part would excite alarm in India and in England, and might raise up an inconvenient opposition. By making Persia her cat's paw in this enterprize she lulled suspicion, and was enabled to work out clandestinely a favourite and darling scheme. The failure of the Shah at the siege, and the discomfiture and death of the Russian Officers who accompanied him, must have been severe and unexpected blows to Russia. She will no doubt disavow, and, we believe, has already officially disclaimed all intention of furthering any ulterior designs prejudicial to British interests in her support of Persia at Heerat. But is England to be blinded by such assertions, which carry absurdity and falsewood on the face of them? Sir Henry Willock recommends our attempting to regain the confidence of Persia, as though the confidence of the Shah, who is a vassal of Nicholas and powerless to oppose him, would enable us to check the career of Russia in Persia and Central Asia. What would be the use of having a small body of troops in Persia disciplined by English Officers, when Russia, by Sir Henry Willocks admission, can at any time "transfer ten thousand Russian bayonets from the Georgian and Armenian provinces to the Persian territory?" Unless our small disciplined force would co-operate at the dictation of Russia in schemes of Russo-Persian policy, might it not be sent to the right about and driven away from Persia at any time? How different will be our position now? With Karack in our possession, and Heerat completely under our influence, (as it will doubtless be,) we may defy Russia and Persia combined, and shall be in a far more commanding position for making both parties respect our authority when occasion may require it. Experience has proved that our alliance with Persia had been worse than useless. The immense sums of public money which have been lavished in Persia, have been lavished to no purpose—our Envoys and Officers have been treated with disrespect at the Persian Court, and the national honor has thereby been disgraced. And if we persevere in cultivating this alliance, why should we expect that Persia will for the futre be more compliant, and Russia less hostile and less intriguing? We think, therefore, that Government have adopted wisely the broad principle of establishing an independent monarchy in Afghanistan, (that is to say, independent of all but British influence, which will, of course, be paramount there,) instead of continuing to cultivate a useless alliance with Persia, which could not possibly benefit England, so long as the Shah's conduct is regulated implicity by Russian Counsels. The expedition to Cabool must have astonished Russia, and will throw her back a longer time than can be conjectured, in her designs upon Central Asia and India. Nicholas little dreamt that such a blow would have been dealt him by a Whig Government, and would doubtless prefer that Tories, professing the principles recommended by Sir Henry Willock held the reins of power.—*Ibid.*

McNaghten, the Non—Suited and Notorious is we hear, to be entrusted with the Editorship of the *Englishman*.—If this be true, and such an arrangement is in contemplation, it is we conceive incumbent on the Proprietor of that Journal, to make it known, particularly after the sentiments he was heard so publicly and frequently to express of McNaghten during his Up-country trip.—*Ibid.*

AGRA.—A case of Assault was heard before the Magistrate on Wednesday, in which Mr. Trotter appeared as Plaintiff and Mr. Cox as Defendent, both Clerks in the Public Offices. It appeared Mr. Cox entered Mr. Trotter's house and committed the Assault complained of. The case being fully made out, and appearing to the Magistrate a very aggravated one, the Defendant was sentenced to three months imprisonment and a fine of rupees 200.

The "universal cause" of the Spanish King, was at the bottom of it.

Some slight showers fell yesterday afternoon and during the night, but the morning ushered in the hot winds in their usual intensity.—*Ibid.*

LUCKNOW.—An investigation into the cause of the late King's death—Nusseer-ooden Hyder,—which was at the time ascribed to poison, has been for some time back conducted by the Supreme Government, they have just issued orders to the Lucknow Resident for the apprehension of four persons, suspected of the murder.—*Ibid*

DELHI GAZETTE,—JUNE 5.

Our negotiations at Lahore, of whatever nature they may be, (for of course we are not in the secret) have we hear from most authentic sources, been crowned

with complete success, and we have every reason therefore to suppose that all political matters are now favorably arranged to meet the daily looked for event of Runjeet's decease.

The mission has been partly engaged in arranging some matters connected with the navigation of the Sutledge, and we may congratulate the public upon the prospect of a new channel being opened for European commerce and energy; our sincere thanks are due to Mr. Clerk for whatever arrangements may have been decided upon, who we learn has managed every thing entrusted to him, to the entire satisfaction of Government.

So anxious are the merchants of Umritsir, Loodiana and Umballa to commence a traffic on that line, that were there but boats enough, the river would be *alive* with trade; Runjeet also has been found sufficiently reasonable and has very much modified the rate of duty on boats passing his territories, which, by the clumsy agreement of 1833, was fixed at Rs. 500 per boat without reference to size.

We learn that on Mr. Clerk's paying a visit a short time ago Umritsir, the merchants turned out in a body and expressed their gratification and thanks, for what had already been done, and asked him to use his exertions in procuring than *one hundred* boats of 800 maunds each to be despatched from Forozepore immediately. This is certainly, a pleasing prospect, as it gives us the assurance that Government, in spite of the missmanagement attributed to them in other matters that have lately occurred, is doing all in their power to take advantage of the opportunities for increasing our commerce, and consequently their influence, afforded them by their present position,—and with a sincere hope we anxiously call upon them whenever they see the slumbering apathy of the Asiatics roused to their own interests as in the present instance, to keep it awake by meeting their views and aiding and protecting them even if they should be obliged to move a little from the exact line they may have chalked out. We cordially hail this appearance of enterprise on the part of the merchants, and can have no doubt but that Government will afford them every encouragement, bearing in mind the necessity of using as lenient a hand as possible in the collection of any imposts or tolls it may be found necessary to exact, and affording a ready ear to any complaint of extortion.

From Jeypore we learn that when Major Forster arrived with his Brigade within two koss of a place called Doodoo—the insurgents (about 4,000) all gave in to Major Ross. These men had before declared to Luchmun Sing Thakoor that they *never* would submit, and Luchmun Sing was quite afraid to attack them.

Major Ross has acknowledged the services rendered by Major Forster and Brigade in a very handsome manner. The affairs of Jeypore are now, by proclamation, entirely taken out of the hands of the *Punch* who will *nominally* act as Council. Colonel Sutherland is in hopes of settling the Jodepore affairs, without calling out Troops.

On the morning of the 1st, the whole of the Troops at this Station were Paraded in full dress, agreeable to previous orders, to witness the investiture of Subadar Major Budloo Pandy, Sirdar Bahadoor, 46th Regiment N. I. with the Star of the order of British India. At Sunrise the Troops were formed in square, when the Major General address'd the Subadar in a short speech, and proceeded to invest him with the Order. After which it was announced to each Regiment separately that Subadar Major Budloo Pandy, Sirdar Bahadoor, had served the Company with honor for a period of nearly forty years, and in token of the approbation of the Governor General, and of his faithful services, he had been graciously pleased to bestow upon him the Star of the Order of British India, and to direct that he should be invested with the same in presence of the Troops assembled at Delhi, which command the Major General had great pleasure in carrying into effect.

We were just sending out our dawk Papers, when the following came in, there are some points of interest in the letter.

Letters from Ravettah up to 13th May, mention that the Candahar Sirdars had come in and that all was settled: they had fled to Girishk their Native Town, but have been won either by Shah Soojah's *meeta bat* or the hopelessness of their cause; indeed, after having lost so many opportunities, and allowed us to pass the Boolun and the still more formidable Shojah defiles, they had no need to expect to be able to make head against us, there were points in both passes, in which a hundred men might have stopped a host, and where discipline would have been vain against the rudest numbers. Grain is still dear and selling at three seers for the Rupee, the Shah who entered the town on the 25th at first proclaimed that eight seer of Ottah and 10 seers Wheat, and Barley should be the rate, but the Bunniahs frithwith shut up shop.

Our *Kissaut* is great and our *Ekbal* is wonderful; suppose we had lost our guns in the passes *which we ought* to have done, and suppose then the Cavalry of Afghanistan such as we read of, such as we believed them to be; had come down on our starved Infantry and doubly starved Cavalry, we might have rued the day, when we left every thing to hap-hazard, to weak and prejudiced Chiefs, and inefficient subordinates, it was to be a-head of Sir John Keane, that General Cotton, pushed on from Shikarpoor, with such heedless precipitancy; that he was brought up for want of water the 2d or 3d march, and there commenced his sitting down to waste the provision that should have been hoarded up as precious gold; it seems to have been a race and a scramble between Bombay, Bengal, and Shah Soojah, with little reference to the object for the attainment of which all were sent; great misery has been the consequence, and let not our rulers think that because mutiny has not arisen, that there has been no discontent; the "Adh seer Atta" is the last thing should be meddled with; and rely on it the Company's Ekbal will soon be come a bye word, if we lead our men into difficulties, and are unable there to provide for them. The Cavalry is but a shadow, it has picked up about 50 horses and actually lost half its numbers, and all are just now useless from starvation; a month's halt will however do wonders, and by the time the crops are cut, and the Troops again under weigh, whether for Kabul, Herat, or Homewards, they will be different beings.

The Dawk road is still closed or all but so, and the danger of exposure at this season prevents the most effectual steps being taken; but it is to be hoped, that Poolegee, the Beloch fortress will soon be raised, and a signal example made; one or two little Forts have been taken, and but the other day Khorumghur was stormed by a party of 20 Bombay Sepoys with their Officers and one Gun; the enemy lost, 48 killed and about as many wounded, we 10 or 12.

Captain Anderson with Shah Soojah's Horse Artillery, had joined at Quetta, he had been much harrassed in the Pass and had lost several Tumbrels with stores; Captain Barstow of the 37th Native Infantry had been badly wounded in the thigh. The heat at Kandahar on the 7th was great, during the day averaging 100° in a Tent, but the nights are cool.

General Nott's affair has caused a sensation, and well it may, it is too late in the the day to treat us as secondaries. Beer was 120 Rupees the dozen, Cheroots 150 per Box.

From the Jungle, 31st May, 1839.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN.—JUNE 8.

NEWS FROM CANDAHAR.

At length we are in receipt of *direct* and *authentic* news from Candahar, from the pen of one of our own correspondents. We subjoin the letter entire as we have no time to abridge it. It came via Quetta, Dadur, and Shikarpoore:—

Kundahar, the 25th of April, 1839.—We are in possession of Kandahar, of which place the King has just received seisin, and Sir John Keane is still in the rear. How this has occurred, I shall now relate.

My last letter was written after passing the Kojack Ghat and joining the Cavalry Brigade. We halted at that ground till the 21st, during which period the Chiefs from Kundahar, excepting Rohun Dil Khan, came out to attack us with some 3,000 horse. In spite, however, of all their resolutions to, attack and drive us back, a chappow on our camels, and the Mission elephants, was the boldest act they performed. Having been joined by Sir J. Keane, and the Infantry, the King marched on the 21st, to Kilah Futoola Khan. The water here was brackish and exceedingly scanty, in so much that the greatest distress was suffered by the Europeans. At the former ground we had a beautiful running stream, which the Kundaharies managed more than once to cut off in spite of parties sent by the Chief to open it. This stream should likewise have supplied us at Kilah Futoola. From the Kilah, we marched on the 22d at day-light, passed a ghaut and a good deal of very rough and rocky ground, and reached some wells at Mala, 13 miles, at about 7 A. M. It was supposed that here too water must be very scarce, though it turned out quite the reverse, and after about an hour's stoppage the cavalry of the regular and Shah's armies were directed to push on to a river some distance ahead. We accordingly started again and pursued our way over a barren and arid country, with a sun so hot that a thermometer mounted immediately to 133, till from a bend in the road, we perceived at some distance on our left hand, the long wished-for bed of a river. Quitting the road, we steered across the strong and hilly ground for the stream, and such a figure as we cut at the moment has, I fancy, not often been witnessed. Lancers, the 2d and 3d Regts. of Light Cavalry and the King's 1st Cavalry formed the Brigade, and certain I am that five hundred good horses might have done what they liked with us. Our horses had long been nearly starved; for the last 2 days they had had no water, and had come 32 miles over rock and bad roads under a burning sun. At length we reached the stream at Tukhteh ool, and eagerly rushed men and horses into, it, where it poured its pure and rapid waters soon to be defiled by the mud stirred up by the feet of the thirsty multitude. Gallons of water were drank by many individuals, fortunately without serious injury, though many have experienced slight inconvenience from the salts with which most of the waters here are impregnated. We halted at Tukhtehpool on the 23d; indeed, it would have been almost impossible to have marched. The Horse Artillery were to have accompanied us to the place, but this was countermanded after the departure of the cavalry. Considering the state the cavalry was in, its total inability to repel an attack, and joined to the fact of 3,000 horse having been in our neighbourhood for three or four days past, and known to have taken the road we were to travel, the detaching the cavalry by itself was trusting more to the Company's ikbal than any prudent general would have done; but the chief hot and hasty Peninsulars have a mode of their own of waging war and not having an European enemy to contend with, they consider it useless to have recourse to any of even the commonest and most obvious precautions for their safety, such as gaining intelligence of the enemy and his movements, the state of the country and its capabilities in wood, water and forage. At any period of the march, an enemy might have been encamped within half a mile of us without his vicinage being known, unless we happened to be on a plain where no one could avoid seeing him.

On the 23d, the Infantry column marched from Mela, and on the 24th, we left Tukhtehool and reached the Infantry Camp at day-light. Here we learned that the King had the preceding evening proceeded to Deh-i-Hadjee. The Infantry joined us, and we all marched on to Deh-i-Aadjee, where the force encamped. The King's army had just marched for Khoosndo, a village some few miles from Kundahar; but on its arrival there, finding the water scarce, proceed to Kundahar. The 1st Cavalry of the King's force having made its two marches this morning, to Sir J. Keane's Camp, and then with him to Deh-i-Hadjee, was just preparing to march, when Sir J. Keane with that high degree of humanity, justice, and consideration for which his every act has rendered him celebrated, sent the Deputy Adjutant General to direct it to proceed and join the King, *who had sent for cavalry to pursue the Chiefs of Kundahar who had absconded.* Now knowing as Sir John ought to have done, the starved and miserable state all the horses were in, the issuing an order of this kind, namely to make 31 miles in a forced march under a scorching sun, for the purpose of *then* beginning a pursuit after fugitives who, with fresh horses, had started 24 hours before their pursuers proves him to be either a——or a——The 1st cavalry accordingly march this day as follows:

From Tukhtehpool to Sir John's Camp	8 miles.
To Deh-i-Hadjee	9 "
To Booshao	12 "
Kundahar	6 "
Total	35 miles.

On reaching Kooshao, where they expected to find the King they learned His Majesty had, as above mentioned, proceeded to Kundahar, at which place they joined him at 12 noon, as the salute was being fired for the bloodless acquisition by His Majesty of the Southern capital of his dominions. We pitched about 2 miles from the town. The people of the country thronged to the Camp and about the King whom they welcomed with every demonstration of joy. This morning at 5 o'clock Her Majesty's troops paraded in full dress and accompanied H. M. to take possession of the town, from which ceremony we have just returned. Supplies are becoming rapidly more plentiful in camp, though still dear. Ottah, which was yesterday at 4, sells today at 8 seers per rupee. I have just bought some sugar candy at 1 rupee 10 annas per seer. It was 7 rupees three days ago and English moist sugar at a rupee per seer. Every thing in the town was buried for safety, but they are pulling it out again. Sentries are over the town, and none of our people are allowed to enter it at present.

* * * * * *

I wrote the preceding yesterday morning. In the evening we changed ground a little nearer the town, and are now pitched in a beautifully watered and fertile clover meadow. The surrounding valley smiles under its load of green corn, which rivals any I ever saw in England for density of crop and richness: oats, barley and clover are spontaneous productions of the soil; vegetables are plentiful, as are fruits too, but the latter are scarcely ripe yet. All sorts of English flowers abound; even the humble daisy's modest head courts the treat of the plundering Kakur as he crosses the hills. Provisions of every kind are to be had; wine, such as it is; very good bread, cheese, butter, all manufactured daily, and fresh. And yet with all these blessings and its capabilities the country is a miserable one? These asses are very scarce, and like precious stones found at long intervals amid the dirt of the mines, are nearly lost in the barren and hilly desert, which surround them on every side.

I have now brought my narrative of the proceedings until our taking possession of Kundahar pretty well to a close as far as a millitary (?) view, goes, and shall there conclude that portion of it with a tabular sketch of the army, thus—

26th APRIL.

At Khandahar.

H. M. Shah Soojah.
The British Mission.
H. M.'s 1st Cavalry.
H. M.'s 3d, 4th, and 5th Infantry.
H. C. 4th T. 3d B. Horse Artillery.

At Kooshao, 6 miles distant.

Sir J. Keane's Head Quarters.
16th Lancers, 2nd and 3d Cavalry.
13th L. I., 16th, 48th, and 35th N. I.
Camel Battery, 1st Troop H. Artillery.

At Deh-Haijee. 18 miles.

Artillery Train.
H. C. European Regiment.

In the Pisheen Valley.

H. M.'s 2d Infantry*
1st Squadron, 4th Dragoons: Wing of 1st Bom. Cav., 17th Foot, Wing of 19th B. N. I., Train and Mule Artillery.

At Quettah.

4th Local Horse.
Brigadier Nott, with the 43d N. I., and H. M.'s 1st Infantry.*

At Shikarpoor.

H. M. 2d Cavalry.
H. M. Provl. Battn. of Infantry.

At Bukkur.

A Bombay Brigade.

But you will observe that in the above I have confined myself to the dry and bare detail of facts, including our having acquired possession of the town. Let me now therefore revert to the political changes which have brought about this happy and bloodless victory. But first a few words touching my own consistency. I confess that yea verily, I, LONG HORNS, do as sincerely rejoice over the unbreached walls of Kundahar as I lament when I think on those of Hyderabad. There we had to punish an arrogant and deceitful enemy, whom we had ever treated with far too much consideration, and from whom we had nothing to expect but open hostility and secret treachery. The peace hatched up with Sinde, has not put a stop to the intrigues of the Ameers, and as I, LONG HORNS, asserted in my fifteenth letter to your address, the Government will still have to drub them. But here the case is widely different. We enter a friendly country, or one supposed to be so, to replace in the self opening arms of his loving subjects, a King exiled by his own timidity and evil fortune. We are to establish and maintain an influence in that kingdom far more justly to be styled one of opinion than our so called empire of India; our character is the only means of preserving that influence, and that would most assuredly have been for ever forfeited throughout every region, where Mahomedanism prevails, if the obstinacy of the Kundaharee sirdars had forced us to storm the town; and the wealth and honor of the friendly and oppressed inhabitants thereof had fallen victims on the altar of lust and dissoluteness. From looking on us as demi-gods they would have thought us demons, and the shrieks which told the dismal tale of Moslem virtue prostrate before British lust would have been the knell of our political existence in Affghanisthan. Hence you perceive my consistency; chary of our honor and true interests, my feeling and prejudices go hand in hand with my reason! (modesty outstrips them both! *Editor.*) But to revert to our *doombahs!*

I mentioned that the Chiefs of Kundahar had advanced to Chookee against us. Terms had been offered them so long ago as when the King was at Shikarpoor; report says, pensions of one lakh of Rupees. But they, it appears, demanded three lakhs each. Negotiations were still going on through the medium of some employes of the King's at Kundahar; when the Chiefs, excepting Rohun Dil Khan, who had more sense, vowed they would chappow us, and drive us back to Hindoostan. They accordingly came to meet us and encamped within 10 or 12 miles of our camp. Had they attacked us that night, they might have done some mischief, as the Shah's force and cavalry only were there, encamped as at A. and B.† the arrow marking the direction the enemy would have approached from. The second night they might have done us all a benefit, as they had fixed to attack the rear and Sir John Keane, who arrived on that day, pitched at C. They might have had this Excellency cheap. The third day the Infantry arrived and took on the dotted position D. while His Majesty threw back his force to the position E. The Chiefs during the day made an attack upon our foraging parties; they killed one sowar and wounded another of the King's 1st Cavalry and carried off a camel or two, and 2 of the mission elephants. This was the night fixed for the attack on us which was to have been made in rear, in hopes of carrying off our camels. But a party of the country people, who had been in Major Leach's service, went over to the chiefs and informed them that we did not keep our camels in the rear and secondly that there was no catching us asleep at night from our picquets and constant vigilance, but that they should attack us when mixed with the baggage on the march. This very good advice the chiefs did not approve, and learning that Hadjee Khan, the chief of the Kakurs, and their confidential adviser, had come over to the King, they decamped and returned to Kundahar, packed up their women and jewels, sold every thing they could, and being joined by Kobun Dil Khan, fled, some say to Herat, while others name Meshed and other places. Hadjee Khan, the worthy above named, is head of the plundering Kakurs. He is reported to have urged as an excuse for his desertion of the Barikzye chiefs, that when they took to the Kakur trade of hurrying and driving camels and elephants, he could not look on them as princes any longer! His defection deprived them of all heart. I am happy to say that SHAH showed a very praiseworthy feeling yesterday visiting Kundahar and the tomb of his grand father Ahmed Shah Abdalee. He turned to one of his followers and directed him to send forthwith after the chiefs to tell them not to be running about the world like beggars, but to return and he would provide for their support. Again, on the Barikzye garrison begging that their lives might be spared, his reply was noble—'I do not know the difference,' said he 'between Barikzye and Sudozae,' (the latter is his own tribe.) The job which pervades all the lower class, especially the cultivators, is indescribable: for what portion of his popularity H. M. is indebted to our presence is difficult as yet to define, but assuredly he is the people's King, and his conduct during the last few trying days, when returning fortune first shook her gift laden wings over his head, and when a few acts of revenge might almost have been pardoned when we considered the long duration of all his ill-luck and the injuries he had sustained, has been such that, no longer ashamed of my master, I doff my visor, throw my long horns at the C in C.'s head, cast a summerset, and make my bow to the audience and to you, Mr. Editor, in my new character of GHOLAM-I-SHAH.

* These are stationary for the present.

† This evidently refers to some plan of the encampment, which has not reached us.—ED.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—JUNE 3.

ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

Mr. A. Speirs to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Cawnpoor.

Mr. C. T. Tulloh to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Azimgurh, until further orders.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE.—Mr. H. St. G. Tucker to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Jounpoor, until further orders.

SEPARATE REVENUE.—Mr. G. H. Smith, Collector of Customs, N. W. Frontier, Dehlee, has obtained leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, for six months, from the 1st instant, to visit the Hills.

We have been given to understand, that His Excellency Sir Frederick Maitland is coming round in the flag ship to this Presidency, immediately, the object of his visit being in direct connection with the China affair. Having cause to think this intelligence is worthy of credit, we shall proceed to offer a remark or two upon it.

The coming of the Admiral at this particular juncture, would of itself indicate that we are to take a prominent part in the settlement of the China question. This can hardly be intended as a measure of protection to British residents at Canton—for that is either already assured by the cession of the opium, or will have been brought to its conclusion long before the *Wellesley* could reach a China port. Possibly the Admiral may be made the bearer of a remonstrance, the effect of which our Rulers imagine will be heightened by the presence of a powerful vessel of war. His name and station would also doubtless give their full weight to the Admiral's mission, of which the force will not be lost by considering that he is a *royal* officer. Be this as it may, we hope that the Indian Government will *not* take the lead in canvassing the matter at issue—for it has too near an interest in the Opium trade, not to make it appear as if we would compel its continuance even at the sword's point. The affair appertains, exclusively, to the Home Government, to *whose* proper functionary the indignity has been offered, and in whose person it has experienced an insult, in the *duresse* to which he has been subjected. The best use to which the *Wellesley* could now be put would be, to bring off Captain Elliott and the other residents, after demanding instant reparation for the marked contumely with which the representative of British Majesty has been treated. To this we suppose the business of His Excellency will be confined. Any attempt to introduce the Opium question would vitiate the proceeding, and leave our masters open to the charge of being actuated only by the most unworthy of the two motives which present themselves in reference to the dispatch of Sir Frederick Maitland. *He*, indeed, may take any steps that seem fitting, after a remonstrance has been made, *and failed*—but the Company's Government should meddle, *only when called upon by him* to do so *in aid* of Her Majesty's rights, and the honor of the British nation, as stand affected by the violent conduct of the Chinese Commissioner towards their delegate and representative.

BENGAL HURKARU.—JUNE 3.

We have received *Maulmain Chronicles* to the 8th of May, from which we give extracts in another column. It appears that Capt. McLeod has had no second audience, and that his first and only visit, was not an official one. A full account of the dreadful consequences of the earthquake at Ameerapoora, will be found amongst our extracts.

The following is an extract of a letter from an active and intelligent correspondent, with the Second Brigade of Infantry of the Army of the Indus, dated Quetta, 2d May:—

"A letter notifying the fall of Kandahar, was received here this morning from one of the Envoy's Secretaries, and immediately after a salute of 21 guns, announced the same to the World of Shawl.

Another Letter adds, the Chiefs, with the exception of Hajikan, who came over to us with a body of Horse, amounting to 400, on the 20th ultimo, fled towards Meshid, with only 200 followers.

A third Letter says, they fled towards Cabul. The next dâk will decide the point.

The Shah entered Kandahar on the 25th, with his own Troops, and was most *noisedly* welcomed by the people. Salutes appeared to have no end. It appears the Chiefs have latterly made themselves very unpopular.

Now is the time for speculations! What will come next? Will you move West or East first? or will you have a force sufficient to move to both points at one time?

Our Cavalry horses have suffered dreadfully for want of grain. A month's rest at Kandahar will soon bring them round.

By some mis-arrangement the 31st and 42d N. I. are, for all we know, still at Dadur, also 3 Companies of the 37th, under Major Frith. When they come up, it is supposed the 2d Brigade will move on to Kabul, 11 marches.

Rank smelling doombahs questionable attah chuppattees, and water, will do our business, should we remain much longer, without wine or spirits of some sort, for our daily fare; not a single bottle of liquor in Camp.

The crops are said to be very fine and nearly ripe for the sickles. Wheat had fallen from 10 to six seers the rupee. Every thing plentiful, though dear.

The inhabitants returned immediately to their avocations.

We are glad to see that "the comprehensive" Steam Company progresses. On Saturday the number of shares taken, and first instalments thereon paid, amounted to 1809 or 2,45,000 rupees: during the week the total will doubtless reach ten lakhs, which will give a paid up first instalment of one lakh of rupees.

It will be seen by a notice in another column and other letters, we have perused, that ata Meeting held at Moorshedabad on the 28th ultimo, of European, Hindoos, and Mussulman inhabitants, some resolutions were passed and subscriptions made: all uniting in support of the measure. We have just received a full report of proceedings, too late to appear to-day, but we will publish them to-morrow.

A letter dated Quettah 2d May, mentions, that it was expected Sir John Keane with the Shah would leave Candahar on the 24th of May for Cabool, and that the Troops at Quettah would march towards Candahar about the 10th, and halt there for some time.—*June 4.*

Letters from Mauritius, dated 27th April, mention, that all the Negro apprentices on several of the plantations had quitted their masters' service, and great fears were, in consequence, apprehended regarding the fate of the next sugar crop. Great agricultural and commercial distress prevailed; and none of the cargoes of rice from this port were saleable, as neither planters nor shopkeepers would purchase beyond their immediate wants. Rice ex *Bengal Packet* is advertised at 3 dollars per bag.

A Gentleman of the City, Mr. J. K. Campbell who left Calcutta as a passenger in the Bark *Eleanor* last month, has just returned in charge of a Country brig under the following circumstances.

After having been three days at Sea, the *Eleanor* fell in with the brig, making signals of distress, who reported that she was from Acheen, bound to Madras, and had been two months at sea! and did not know where she then was. They had neither water nor provisions.

Mr. Campbell quitted the *Eleanor* and took charge of the distressed brig which had neither chart nor any means of ascertaining her position. Being aware of the *lat.* and *long.* of the *Eleanor*, Mr. C. succeeded in bringing the brig into Saugor, although she suffered from severe weather.

Mr. Campbell deserves great credit for his spirited conduct and as he is evidently of the nautical profession, we hope it will not be difficult to obtain for him some suitable reward for his services, besides the salvage to which he will, we suppose, be entitled.

We have great satisfaction in publishing a report of the proceedings at a meeting held at Berhampore, the object of which was the promotion of the cause of Steam Navigation between England and India. This meeting which was held at the House of the Civil and Session Judge F. W. Russel, Esq., was not only well attended by the Civil and Military of the Station; but, what is still more gratifying, by a large body of highly respectable natives both Mahomedan and Hindoo. One statement, made by Mr. Agnew, who has recently made the overland journey, appeared to have considerable weight with the Mahomedan gentlemen present, namely, that on board the *Hugh Lindsay* he had several Mussulman fellow passengers, who were on pilgrimage to Mecca, men of some consideration, who expressed themselves highly pleased with the facility thus afforded them, in accomplishing their pilgrimage. The Total number of shares at two meetings at Berhampore, amounts to 82. Let us hope, that other stations will meet and do likewise.

SECOND LOTTERY OF 1839.

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF CALCUTTA.

First Day's Drawing; Saturday, June 1, 1839.

				5th Column.					10th Column.
413	2869	1659	2317	4164	497	367	1425	4494	2383
4667	1759	2597	2035	1631	3482	3128	668	4321	669
2276	331	3471	4465	422	4204	2086	4414	1811	467
4451	1623	4230	3023	3663	1700	1667	4222	3553	1464
2224	1536	2452	2486	2813	2541	3325	1633	3364	921
752	3711	2076	348	1814	4357	4291	4615	51	3449
3124	1478	1625	4046	1070	2075	628	3794	3654	2 29
1883	496	4072	2356	416	1539	2711	3882	3040	3135
3070	1685	2441	1857	3975	4412	1274	4571	3917	1921
4642	4674	2396	3243	15 7	3852	1329	1679	952	665
1560	38 9	3013	2255	4146	2728	788	3552	4447	914
2737	717	3494	3146	891	3046	437	358	781	4418
3745	3131	2410	4024	3642	3495	2843	1783	409	3016
2351	1655	1502	3100	579	352	1770	1022	410	3337
4406	1345	3681	2390	1630	3074	3118	7	719	4676
447	773	2330	2257	3120	910	1487	2819	543	1334
4488	2033	755	1283	2910	1521	1501	4618	3765	3408
941	954	3714	2001	636	3861	1583	2750	3505	111
3431	2999	2358	825	331	1759	2074	1629	4295	3229
1725	3455	4579	1138	3 86	1772	1300	2765	1943	47
3375	326	3268	852	832	4321	2799	3179	3788	4472
3019	4307	5708	700	49	1161	1291	4346	4673	2203
897	2338	328	3670	1267	1039	1977	782	3555	1249
3517	1229	979	806	2217	3949	1222	2761	3847	3390
603	235	1537	1251	4643	3499	3144	1627	443	3 36
725	308	4498	1244	2927	2002	3531	1391	1303	2860
4492	636	1831	4068	356	3890	1443	123	1556	2524
4377	2954	1955	564	4263	1412	4574	734	3990	2517
4312	3512	2950	4474	376	1584	586	3313	3225	776
4056	4291	847	2703	3223	2755	407	4454	4436	3330
941	1939	1859	2925	3906	2 33	3457	1385	2573	2334
1927	3945	1799	4251	3302	3570	718	3065	3175	1067
2432	349	462	2916	4054	2890	1473	4578	1397	2182
1217	1306	3363	2403	1826	778	2017	2504	1702	1021
911	3411	2017	433	3272	3571	3253	2813	129	1871
2262	829	2190	2085	4612	2183	1978	4248	365	2149
4451	3955	1012	3170	4254	2412	1497	4092	2478	2467
1403	3600	4243	4138	1912	3612	345	3251	2046	2275
3809	2964	4122	1236	4426	2462	3314	1666	1797	3986
911	3358	1419	2865	1632	3284	1656	716	2415	2774
3947	3 39	1317	2623	3689	871	447	2269	4225	1203
703	3061	114	876	2160	1790	3624	2107	2796	4 16
4068	1353	1362	951	3138	1423	1689	1697	4341	2124
4274	3699	3173	4154	3549	3077	1691	4 84	3473	4065
2047	1525	26 6	3107	2256	1427	2434	2159	2142	2277
2128	474	3742	3282	207	1529	856	4335	2397	1670
517	675	3484	3200	3562	3685	3078	172	479	217
3318	2031	2 29	69	4003	510	3137	76	2742	1073
3763	4145	3757	798	3489	1515	1179	3302	1376	3527
2287	2229	4373	3182	632	1761	3272	3162	3460	999

J. F. HYDE,
Secretary to the Lottery Committee.

Calcutta, Juue 1, 1839.

The Second Day's Drawing will take place on Saturday, the 22d day of June, precisely at 9 o'Clock in the Forenoon, and Tickets may be had at the Lottery Office and Bank of Bengal, at Co.'s. Rs. 120 each.

The first 300 numbers are entitled to a Ticket for the last two days on paying 50 Rs. each—the 5th and 10th columns are entitled to 6 Tickets each, the numbers of the Prizes will be published in the course of the week.

J. F. HYDE.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—JUNE 7.

ROMAN CATHOLIC EDUCATION.—We have heard from a source entitled to the highest credit, that Government have bestowed the liberal donation of 5000 Rupees in furtherance of the cause of education among the Catholic Community under the pastoral care of Dr. O'Connor and his Clergy who have the appropriation of the money towards carrying out the intentions of the Authorities. Whilst we fully approve of the munificence of Government being directed to such praiseworthy objects, we would solicit attention to the claims of the Protestant Charity Schools to the benevolence of the Powers that be, not though to the exclusion of other Christians Sects: and since the Irish Catholic Clergy are so laudably exerting themselves to raise the standard of education within the sphere of their influence, we hope the Directors of the Protestant Free Schools in Madras will profit by their example, and make arrangements for imparting to the youths under their care, a more liberal course of education than, unfortunately, they at present receive, and which can only be effected by employing efficient Masters either selected in the country or invited from England.

MADRAS HERALD.—JUNE 8.

ARRIVALS—June 6. French Ship *La Clorinde*, Captain T. B. Superville from Bordeaux, 18th January and Pondicherry, 5th June.

Passengers.—Mr. A. and Madame de Roziere, 3 Children and 2 Ayahs, Mr. Clonette and 3 Servants.

Do 7, Brig *Hameer Lutchmy*, Captain Charles Freedom from Saithbava, 4th June.

Passengers—Mrs. Freedom and Servant, 4 Natives.

DEPARTURES.—June 4, Amer can Ship *Champlain*, Captain J. Dunham to Pondicherry and Calcutta.

Passengers—Thomas Ryan Esq; Charles Ryan, Esq, Geo. L. Beavan, Esq, J. W. White, Esq.

Do. 6. Barque *Surah*, Captain A. Springer to the Northern Ports.

New Jury Rules.—We congratulate both the European and East Indian Jurors on the subjoined alteration (published in last Tuesday's *Gazettes*) of the present,—or rather *late*—Jury Rules; the former, because the relief thus afforded them will be an essential advantage to many, and a convenience to all—the latter, because while their superior numbers will prevent the increase of duty from being sensibly felt by any individual, a larger proportion of their body will be made acquainted with the duties of a Juryman, which have always appeared to us extremely well calculated to inspire a proper degree of self respect, and to convert the individual exercising them into a useful and respectable member of Society.

ORDO CURIÆ—JURY RULES.

30TH MAY 1839.

Ordered, that so much of Rule X as directs that "one half at least of the persons returned by the Sheriff, must be of that class of persons who have been designated as British Subjects" shall be summoned by the Sheriff, and also so much of the said Rule, as requires that "one half at least of every Jury shall consist of such British Subjects," be rescinded, and that "one third" be inserted in place of "one half."

Ordered also, that in Rule XIII. of the said Jury Rules the words "peremptory challenge above the number of Twenty." be altered to "peremptory challenge above the number of Ten."

(Signed) ROBERT COMYN,
" EDWD. J. GAMBIER.

(A true copy)
FREDK. ORME.
Deputy Clerk of the Crown.

64TH GOVERNMENT LOTTERY,

Fourth Day's Drawing of the Second Class: Wednesday, the 5th June 1839.

No. 1500 and 4893 Prizes of 2,500 Co.'s Rupees each.
No. 2644 Prizes of 1,000 Co.'s Rupees.
No. 2021 Prizes of 1,000 Co.'s Rupees.
Nos. 225 and 1403 Prizes of 500 Co.'s Rupees each.
Nos. 1870 and 4355 Prizes of 300 Co's Rupees each.
Nos. 1494 1765 and 3970 Prizes of 250 Co.'s Rupees each.

Prizes of 200 Co.'s Rupees each.

45	66	88	132	188	317	344	365	366	457	480
602	624	936	1013	1304	1617	1646	1693	1717	1871	1875
1922	1933	2046	2066	2317	2457	2482	2485	2457	2536	2583
2681	2802	2925	2957	3141	3248	3 01	3368	3463	3545	3579
3619	3708	4031	4216	4504	4512	4597	4649	4702	4742	4845
4974	4985									

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters: Chouttry Plain, 4th June 1839.

Lieutenant Colonel James Kitson is removed from the 55th to the 23d Regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel W. Strachan from the latter to the former Corps.

MAULMAN.

AMARAPOORA—EARTHQUAKE. We have been favored with the following extract from a private letter from Amarapoora relative to the earthquake which occurred there on the morning of March 23d.

Amarapoora, 8th April 1839—"You will of course have already learnt by the awful visitation of an earthquake we have had at this City, on the morning of the 23d ultimo, and of the disastrous results which attended it. We continue to experience shocks ever since up to the present moment occurring at intervals of an hour, nay even oftener, along with a rumbling sound like distant thunder. We have as yet only been able to receive intelligence from Toung-gnoo and Prome to the southward, and Bomo to the northward, at which places it would appear that the earthquake was felt with equal force; we consequently feel no little alarm and anxiety as regards the fate of Rangoon and Maulmain. At between two and three A. M. on the fatal day in question, we were all of a sudden shaken off our beds from the rocking of the house in the most violent and frightful manner, with the doors and windows flapping about with some force, and a noise not unlike the discharge of distant Artillery. At this time every light and moveable article in the house was being thrown in every direction, and it was not without some difficulty that R——and myself kept ourselves on our legs. In short, the motion of the house could only be compared to the tossing of a boat on the billows of the ocean in a tempest. The vibrations were from north to south, or *vice versa*, for the faces of the buildings pointing to those quarters suffered more than the rest, and I should think it lasted about two or three minutes. When the shock

Her Majesty the Queen,—the Right Hon'ble the Governor,—the Civil and Military services.—the Hon'ble Mrs. Stewart Mackenzie,—Prosperity to the Agricultural and Commercial Interests of Ceylon,—the Ladies.

After supper dancing was resumed, and the morning gun had nearly announced day-break here the loyal guests had quitted the festive scene.

Our Gallant Major General Sir, R. Arbuthnot, altho' suffering from severe indisposition, was present with his Staff at the review, Levee and ball.

The Pavilion and its grounds were very beautifully illuminated—and the fireworks and illuminations which were exhibited from the Major General's Villa also lent considerable aid to heighten the beauty of the scene.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 18th JUNE, 1839.

We have to announce the following arrivals since our last, 15 June, Barque *Eamount* N. Barstell Master from Karachee, 16th June, H. C. Brig of War *Euphrates*, Lieut. C. Sharp Commanding, from Karachee, 12 June.

Passengers—per *Eamont* Dr. and Mrs. Hardy, Mr. George, Mr J. Pollock, 3 natives.

The Hon'ble the Governor will hold a Durbar at Parell this day at one o'clock.

Lady Rivett Carnac will be happy in future to receive Visitors on Friday from Eleven till two, instead of from 12 till 5.

FRANKLIN LUSHINGTON, A. D. C.
Parell, 17 *June* 1839.

We hear that the *Royal Tiger* is about to proceed to the Gulph and the *Orissa* to Aden, the latter we presume in charge of the Mail.

The April mail from England is now due, and is looked for hourly.

The latest papers we have received add little to our intelligence from the seat of war. We have copied from the *Englishman* a long letter from *Long Horns*, written in his usual picquant style and containing some little items of News, that we have not seen elsewere—From the other Papers we learn that the Candahar Chiefs had come in and tendered their submission, that the Schah and Sir John were to leave for Cabool about the 24th May, and the Force at Quetta to proceed on to Candahar about the 16th of May, from which latter circumstance we infer that the difference with the Khan of Kelat had been settled—We observe also an allusion to some important arrangements having been concluded with the Court of Lahore, having reference it is supposed to the succession, and elsewhere it is said that our Force at Ferozepore had been strengthened, and ordered to hold itself in readiness to march upon Lahore, if the Maharajah's death should render that step necessary. Beyond this we observe little of interest in these Papers. From a private source however we learn that letters were, two days ago, received in Bombay from some of our officers at Candahar, dated the 9th ultimo, which make mention of the Bombay Force having reached that City on the 4th of May, and that the coronation of Schah Soojah took place, with great ceremony, in the presence of the whole British Army on the 8th. It is added that none of the Candahar Chiefs attended the ceremony. Three Officers from the Bengal Engineers and Artillery were to be detached to Herat with Guns. The works are to be put in a state of Defence, and preparations made to resist any attack that Persia or Russia may make upon it. The Army was to commence its march to Cabool as soon as provisions could be got, and the Horses were refreshed. The expectation was, that it would return about December by way of Attok, and then proceed down the Indus.

In addition to the foregoing, we have been favoured with the perusal of a Letter of the 4th from Candahar, which confirms the intelligence of the Bombay Force having reached that city that day. The letter does not speak in such glowing terms, as some others do, of the beauty of that far famed City, describing it as little more than a huge collection of mud huts of one story, not equal to many of our Native Towns, excepting however the Palace, which is said to be not amiss. It was understood that the Bombay Force, with part of the Schah's, would remain at Candahar, while the Bengal Division of the Army advanced to Cabool, and hopes were entertained that the former might be enabled to return by the beginning of the year. A slight misunderstanding had taken place between Mr. Macnaghten and Sir John Keane about the Bombay Force, Sir John wishing to take it on with him, Mr. M. to keep it at Candahar, which of course would bring down upon the head of the latter much abuse, as he thus cuts our troops out of their only remaining chance of gaining any laurels in the war.

The march of the Bombay Division of the Army from Dadur to Candahar, a distance of about 230 miles or 21 marches, is described as having been attended with many hardships and with much loss of property and cattle. In Cavalry Horses alone it is estimated that 2 lacks have been lost, and many individuals have been robbed of nearly every thing they had. Parties of 30 or 40 of these Robbers were always hanging about the Baggage, and seldom a day passed without a skirmish, and without loss of life or severe wounds being given on one or other side. There was a good deal of sickness, among the Europeans on the march. It was necessary to leave behind at Quetta 100 men of the 2d and 17th Regiments, and a week after these Regiments had again as many on the sick list, but all trifling cases, dependent upon bad diet and over fatigue. The Sepoys stood the work admirably.

The average maximum heat on the march was 88, minimum 57, or about 20 degrees lower than the register at Dadur.

A letter from Karachee of the 2d instant, after mentioning some absurd reports, that had been set afloat there, it was believed through the instrumentality of the Ameers, of reverses sustained by Sir John Keane's Army, on the march from Candahar to Cabool, proceeds thus,

"Sir John Keane was at Kandahar in the end of April; all was going on well, and nearly all the Chiefs had directly or indirectly made their submission to Schah Soojah, and no real opposition was expected from any of them; the general feeling was quite in the old King's favor and all appeared anxious for his restoration---Supplies of all kind were abundant, the climate and fruits delightful, and the Commander in Chief intended to remain with his Army a short time to enjoy the good things of the Place.

Our climate here has been and is excellent. We have only had one really hot day since our first arrival, when the wind set in from the East, but fortunately changed to its old quarter westerly. The winds have been from the west, south west or north west generally ever since we came to Scinde, and delightfully cool night and day. Karachee is certainly a fine healthy climate, and there does not appear to be, either among Europeans or Natives, any dangerous disease peculiar to the place. We have at present an increased number of sick in H M. 40th and the 2nd Grenadier Regiments, but few, if any, of a serious nature. We have a great advantage over the inland tations in Scinde; we are always Cool, while the troops at Tatta, Bukker, and Shikarpore are said to be suffering very much from the excessive heat.

Brigadier Valiant our late Commander embarks this Morning on board the transport *Stalhart* for Bombay, carrying with him the good wishes of all here. I send you a copy of his order taking leave of the Force. On the 31st a farewell party was given to him.

Head Quarters Reserve Force Scinde. Camp near Kurrachie 1st June 1839.

BY BRIGADIER VALIANT, K. H.

Brigadier Valiant on quitting the Reserve Force, to assume the Command of the Garrison of Bombay, cannot deny himself the satisfaction of expressing how much gratified he has felt in exercising the Command it has pleased the Government of this Presidency to place in his hands since January last; it would be superfluous in him to offer his opinion on the merits of the Corps constituting this Brigade respectively, they are each and all too well known and too highly esteem d to require any Comment from him, and it has therefore been a just subject of pride to him to have been at the head of such Troops. The zeal and promptitude evinced at their landing at this place, were a sufficient promise of their efforts, should they have been called on for further service, their conduct ever since, has been most exemplary, and nothing can be more pleasing to him than to record that no serious complaints has been brought to his notice, and in these expressions he includes that part of the Force stationed at Tatta under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Spiller.

In bidding them farewell he begs to offer, to all under his Command, his sincere thanks and best wishes, with the assurance that he will ever entertain the most live y interest in their Welfare.

The Brigadier cannot conclude without a few words to H. M's. 40th Regiment, at the head of which, he has had the honour to be placed almost uninterruptedly for a long course of years. His feelings on quitting a Corps he has so long and happily served with, may be well understood, and he will look forward with anxiety to the time, which may again place him in their Society.

(Signed) J. Connolly.—*Captain. Dep. Assist. Adjt. Genl. Reserve Force Scinde.*

We have been exceedingly diverted with the *Gazette's* comments upon our mode of treating the conversion question. The first solemn paragraph created a sort of indescribable impression upon us, as if the world were about coming to an end, but that wore off as we proceeded and found that the writer had not yet entirely abandoned this world or the good things thereof, but on the contrary thought it not unworthy the cause he advocated, not only to lash himself into a prodigious rage, but to impute all sorts of improper motives to us, because we happened to differ from him in opinion on a question of public policy, for that is the light in which we view it, and no doubt because we found fault also with certain expressions of his, as unbecoming his cloth. As the whole article however amounts only to so much sound and fury, signifying nothing, we deem it unnecessary to trouble our Readers with any farther allusion to it.

Save and except to that paragraph, which holds out the terrible denunciation that we are to be ejected from the Editorial Chair, because we ventured to violate "the individuality" of the *Gazette!!* The truth is we thought we were paying the Editor a compliment, in clearing him of the scurvy article, and he threatens to extinguish us in consequence. Was ever such ingratitude heard of? So different is our feeling on the subject that we wish sincerely our *individuality* were not so much a reality as it is, and we pledge ourselves to take no manner of offence at any man who makes a similar charge against us, but on the contrary to receive all contributions in that way with the utmost alacrity, provided always that the sentiments and the clothing in which they appear are to our liking, and that they have none of the features about them that distinguish the articles in the *Gazette*, whereof we have been speaking.

The following is the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the Postage question. It is a very valuable document and contains the most concise and masterly view of the advantages resulting to every branch of the community, from low rates of postage, that we have yet seen, and we sincerely trust that the Government of India will be influenced by it to concede some modification of the postage system of this country, which is immeasurably more oppressive than that of England.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON POSTAGE.

We give the following as the most important points of the report, which as a whole is admirably drawn up:—

Moral and Commercial Evils of present High Rates of Postage.

That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the evidence taken before them abundantl proves that the present high rates of postage are extremely injurious to all classes, both in their individual and social capacity, interfering as they do with their progress in moral and intellectual improvement, and in some degree, with their physical welfare: also, that those rates, by restricting the transmission of letters of advice, invoices, orders, &c. produce a most serious injury to commerce, and, consequently, to national prosperity: that by checking communication between persons interested in the same object, or engaged in the same pursuits, they tend greatly to restrain the progress of the nation in art and science: that by circumscribing the operations of the different societies instituted for the spread of religion, the advancement of morality, and the promotion of charitable objects, they have an injurious effect on the character of the poorer classes, and also interfere with their domestic comforts: that independently of their more direct effect on the progress and dissemination of knowledge, they tend also, by the obstacles they oppose to the writing and publication of books, to limit and deteriorate education: that they operate to the prejudice of health, by preventing the transmission of medical advice, and of lymph for vaccination: that by occasioning increased expense, or delay submitted to for the sake of avoiding expense, they interfere to a serious extent with legal professional correspondence: that they either act as a grievous tax on the poor, causing them to sacrifice their little earnings to the pleasure or advantage of corresponding with their distant friends, or compel them to forego such intercourse altogether; thus subtracting from the small amount of their enjoyments, and obstructing the growth and maintenance of their best affections: lastly, that they lead to the most extensive violations or evasions of the statutes for the protection of the Post-office revenue, and thus impair that habitual respect for the law which it should be one of the first aims of an enlightened Legislature to secure.

Correspondence of the Poorer Classes.

That it is the opinion of this Committee, that that in addition to the important sources of increase which have already been noticed, the industrious and poorer classes, whose correspondence is now almost altogether suppressed by the high rates of postage, would, on a very considerable reduction of the rates, accompanied by the previously proposed arrangements, avail themselves for the first time of the Post-office; and that although their contributions might be small individually, yet, taking their number into consideration, the aggregate amount would be most important.

UNIFORM RATE OF POSTAGE.

That it is the opinion of this Committee, that part of the inland postage on letters which consists of tax, ought to be the same on all: that as the cost of conveyance per letter depends more on the number of letters carried, than on the distance which they are conveyed, the cost being frequently greater for distances of a few miles than for distances of hundreds of miles the charge, if varied in proportion to the cost, ought to increase in the inverse ratio of the number of letters conveyed; but as it would be difficult, if not impossible, to carry such a regulation into practise, and as the actual cost of conveyance (assuming the charged letters to bear the whole expense of the franked letters and of the newspapers) forms less than the half of the whole charge exclusive of tax, the remaining portion consisting chiefly in the charges attendant on their receipt at, and delivery from, the Post-office, your Committee are of opinion that the nearest practicable approach to a fair system would be to charge a uniform rate of postage between one post-town and another, whatever might be their distance; and your Committee are further of opinion that such an arrangement is highly desirable, not only on account of its abstract fairness, but because it would tend in a great degree to simplify and economise the business of the Post-office

Payment in advance.

That it is the opinion of this Committee, that taking into consideration the whole evidence relating to payment in advance, such an arrangement would greatly simplify the accounts, and expedite the delivery of letters, and consequently, tend to economise the management of the Post-office: that postage, therefore, if paid in advance, might be reduced to a lower rate than would otherwise be practicable: that the public would prefer a low rate, if collected by means of stamped paper, though restricted to payment in advance, to a higher rate, unaccompanied by such restriction: that in the event of its adoption, however it would be expedient, in the first instance, to allow an opinion, whether to pay in advance or not, payment on delivery being made considerably higher than payment in advance.

UNIFORM RATE OF ONE PENNY.

That it is the opinion of this Committee, that so soon as the state of the revenue will admit of the risking a large temporary reduction, it will be expedient to subject all inland letters to a uniform rates of 1*d*. per half ounce, increasing at the rate of 1*d*. for each additional half-ounce.

Temporary Twopenny Rate.

That it is the opinion of this Committee, that prior to establishing the uniform rate of 1*d*, it would be expedient, in the first instance to reduce the rates on inland general-post letters to a uniform rate of 2*d*. per half-ounce, increasing at the rate of 1*d*. for each additional half-ounce: reserving all the cases of prices current, the letters of soldiers and sailors, and others, where a penny only now is charged, and of such short inland rate as is herein after recommended to be charged on a distance of 15 miles.

Penny Postage, embracing 15 Miles.

That it is the opinion of this Committee, that considering the strength of concurrent evidence on the evasion of the postage chargeable between neighbouring towns, and also that the present system of penny post is partial and unequal, a uniform weight of 1d, per half-ounce ought immediately be established for all distances not exceeding 15 miles from the Post-office where the letter is posted, the paymant being made in advance, through the medium of some kind of stamp: and that the charge, when not so paid in advance, should be 2*d*.—*Examiner, March* 10.

The following short description of the *Daguerrotype* appears in the Marseilles *Semaphore* of 11th March. Though rather obscure in some parts, still enough appears to shew that it must be a most ingenious and beautiful discovery, and of great practical utility. We believe that the public of Bombay will ere long have an opportunity of seeing it.

For some months past nothing has been spoken of but a scientific discovery of singular interest. It was brought before the Academy of sciences under the patronage of two of its most distinguished members, Messrs. Arago and Biot, and has produced a very great sensation. We are about to say a few words by way of explaining the nature of it, so far as known, for part of it is yet a secret. It is a case of practical physics, a mode of giving permanency to images in a Camera Obscura, by the action of light alone.

Every body knows what is called a Camera Obscura. It is a box carefully shut on all sides, into which the images of exterior objects are received through a convex glass; these objects are represented distinctly and with their natural colours, upon a white surface placed within the Box at a proper focus. It has ever been matter of regret that these objects are so fleeting. Mr. Daguerre has at length succeeded in acquiring permanent impressions thereof not in their natural colours, but with light and shade, and in such perfection as the most able artist would be unable to reach, which is a wonderful thing and has always hitherto appeared impossible.

Mr. Daguerre, by his mode of proceeding, obtains images as exact and precise as if given by the achromatic lens, so much so, that the minute details which are not visible to the naked eye may be discovered by the microscope. The same light that gives the coloured image in the Camera Obscura, draws out, so to speak, that image and reproduces it in *camaieu* upon a plain covered with a particular substance. The most extraordinary thing is, that the operation does not require more than 8 or 10 minutes at Paris even, where the sky is cloudy, and in meredional countries where the sky is clear, not more than 2 minutes would be necessary. It is easy to understand what facilities this discovery will afford for the representation of monuments, at present so difficult for Artists, and which can never be exactly taken in all their details. Besides the operation is said to be so simple and requires so little preparation, that every body may use it.

M Daguerre is not the first who entertained the idea of obtaining drawings from the Camera Obscura by the light alone. Sometime ago it was thought that certain chemical compositions might be employed to produce this effect, that changed colours under the influence of the light. One of those, and one of the most sensitive that has been tried is *Chlorure* of silver, which, when prepared in white, became, under the rays of light, first blue and after black.

For that reason, when a sheet of paper covered with *chlorure*, newly prepared, was properly placed in a camera obscura, it became more or less altered in colour in its different parts, according as the corresponding portions of the image had been more or less bright. That is to say those portions upon which the white ray of light fell became black, and it remained white where no colour was received at all. From thence we discover that a true image of objects could not result, as what was white in nature became black on the painting, and *vice versa*. But these drawings themselves could not be preserved, as they faded as soon as exposed to the light.

Mr. Daguerre has discovered a substance infinitely more sensitive to the light than the *Chlorure* of silver, which alters in an opposite manner, that is to say, that leaves upon the different parts of the paper, corresponding to the different parts of the image, dark colours for the shade and white for the illuminated parts. When the action of the light has produced its effect, Mr. Daguerre shuts it out suddenly, and the drawing is then taken from the Camera Obscura, without suffering any alteration, when exposed to the light.

The proceedings in the case of Larkins *versus* Lewis closed on Saturday, and judgement will be pronounced to day. We shall give a full report of this interesting Trial on the earliest day that we have space to admit of it.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Lucca left Mivart's Hotel, yesterday morning, for Dover, *en route* to Italy, after a sojourn of several months in this country. A splendid travelling carriage, on an improved plan, containing a desk, cabinet, and *biblio heque*, had been manufactured expressly for his Royal Highness at a cost of upwards of 400*l*. Baron Ostini, accompanied by Don Antonio Delgrade and Dr. Carina, left last evening to join his Royal Highness at Dover. His Highness has expressed himself highly gratified with his reception in this country, and has made arrangements to visit the country early in the ensuing spring when his Royal Highness will be accompanied by the Duchess of Lucca (twin sister of the Empress of Austria), and his son, a fine youth, of about 15 years age. His Royal Highness the Prince Charles of Capua, Duke of Argyll, Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Beresford, Count Revel, Lord Burghersh, Marquis of Ailesbury, Sir Charles Bagot, Hon. Wm. Temple, Marquis of Ely, Count de Salis, Lord Ernest Bruce, &c., paid farewell visits to his Royal Highness at the above hotel.

A few days ago a gentleman called at one of the oldest banking establishments in Glasgow, and left a parcel directed to Mr. ——. a well-known and respectable banker in that city. On the parcel being handed to the banker, he instantly caused his clerks to endeavour to find the person who left it, but no trace could be got of him. It appears from the letter accompanying the parcel (which enclosed a large amount of bank-notes), that the writer was, more than 20 years ago, employed in a mercantile house in Glasgow, and was occasionally sent to draw money from the bank. One day he had been sent for a large sum, and, by a mistake of the teller, 150*l*. more than the sum drawn for was given. This 150*l*. the writer of the letter kept to himself, and forthwith commenced business. It would seem, from what he says, that he has been most successful, being now, to use his own words, "independent of the world." In conclusion, he states that he derives great pleasure in returning the sum he had taken the loan of, with compound interest. The affair has given rise to much remark in town, from its being surmised that the party has all along resided in Glasgow, and has been in habits of intimacy with the respected banker who has been so fortunate as to get this windfall.—*Scotsman.*

A DISTINGUISHED COOK.—We find the following anecdote of Prince Talleyrand in the *Quotidiene*: In 1792 when the celebrated diplomatist, then a secret agent from some parties in France, was compelled to quit London within 24 hours, he embarked on board a Danish vessel, which was to convey him to the United States. At sea the vessel met with an English frigate, which made a signal to her to lie to and sent an officer in a boat to inspect her, the principle of England in time of war being that a neutral flag protects neither persons nor goods of a hostile power. Talleyrand, who had an insuperable dislike to the idea of being taken back to England implored the Danish captain not to declare him, and the officer could devise no other expedient than to pass him off as the ship's cook. After some wry faces, Talleyrand consented to the captain's proposal, and with a very ill grace assumed the cotton cap, kitchen-apron, carving-knife, and other appendages in keeping with his new office. When the English officer boarded the vessel, and demanded in the usual terms if there were any French passengers on board, the captain replied boldly that there was "only one poor devil of a limping French cook," who being immediately called up for inspection, Talleyrand made his appearance, sauce-pan in hand, with such a piteous countenance that the English officer laughed heartily, and consented not to make a capture of him. M. Watersdorff, the Danish Ambassador under Bonaparte, is said to have been acquainted with this anecdote, and to have invariably brought it on the tapis whenever he felt a grudge against the ex-Bishop of Autun.—*Galignani's Messenger, March* 28.

GALVANIC EXPERIMENTS ON THE BODY OF AN EXECUTED MURDERER.—Coleman, a mulatto, who murdered his wife, was executed, at New York, on the 15th ult. After the body had hung for about a quarter of an hour, it was cut down. Mr. Chilton, and several other scientific gentlemen, then operated in the following way on the corpse:—The instrument used in these experiments, was a newly invented one, called a Galvanic Multiplier, the whole amount of zinc surface exposed to the acid was about one foot, and yet, the shock produced is equal if not greater than that of a battery of 1000 inch plates. 1st experiment.—The lungs were filled with oxygen gas. The phrenic nerve and eighth pair were dissected in the neck; a metallic piece having a number of points on it was placed over the ribs, the points being inserted through the skin. The moment the lungs were filled with the gas, the galvanic current was passed from the nerves at the neck to the diaphragm. The object was to bring about respiration. The effect produced was, violent contraction of all the muscles, the chest heaved, but no air appeared to enter the lungs—the head and neck were thrown to one side by the spasm produced. 2d. The metallic piece was removed from the abdomen, and an incission was made through the cartilage of the seventh rib; one pole of the instrument was placed in the opening so as touch the diaphragm; the other was placed on the neck. The effect produced was similar to the first. 3d. The posterior tibial nerve at the heel was exposed; one pole applied to this, the other to the neck. Effect—the muscle of the leg was thrown into action, with convulsive movements of the body. 4th. One pole was held at the tibial nerve—the mouth was then opened, and the other pole put into it. The moment it touched the tongue the teeth became firmly clenched, and held so hard on to the wire, as to require considerable force to extricate it. This was repeated several times. 5th. The next experiment was to try the effect produced by merely applying the poles of the instrument to the surface of the body, previously wetting its parts with a saline solution, to render the contact more perfect. The effects on the body appeared quite as great as when the large nerves were touched. The poles of the apparatus were placed in the above manner, one to the leg, the other to different parts of the face. The facial muscles were alternately thrown into action as the different nerves of the face were touched. The effect of this was terrific in the extreme. every muscle of the grim murderer's countenance was thrown into the most horrible contortions, rage, horror anguish, and despair, most rapid smiles, and the most hidious expressions of contempt and hated by turns were depicted on his countenance, and gave a fearful wildness to his face which far surpassed even the most vivid imagination from Fuseli's brain, or Kean's scenic display, that we ever witnessed. Several of the audience were excessively appalled; some left in double quick time, and many confessed, that, if they had staid, they certainly should have fainted. At one part of the operation, when the murderer raised his right arm, and passed it in different directions, we saw the cheeks of several stout-hearted fellows blanched with fear; and one, whose name we do not wish to mention, actually whispered, "sure, he has come to life." Above an hour was spent in the experiments, and then the prison was cleared, and the body removed under the direction of the surgeons.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—Ten maxims of Boethius for the guidance of the Emperor Taeodoric in the government of his kingdom appear so applicable to the present times, particularly those relating to the church, the army, and the navy, that I venture to transcribe them from an old translation, for insertion in your powerful journal, if you think they have sufficient merit.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant, C.

THE TEN MAXIMS OF BOETHIUS.

1. To cherish, honour, protect, and maintain the church with all the extent of his authority, because the experience of ages had made it appear that all monarchs who had entertained good correspondence and respect with ecclesiastics were ever more honoured in their government, and much happier in the success of their affairs.

2 To bend all his endeavours and employ his best thought for the comfort of the people, because there is not any was more powerful to gain the hearts of all the world than by sweetening the sharpness of the times present, or the burdens of the past.

3. To make himself most exact in the exercise of justice, because it is the basis of thrones, and the spirit which animateth all government.

4. To place deserving men in offices, and to ground his state upon rewards and punishments, which Democritus said were the divinities of common wealths.

5. To be careful in husbanding of treasures, which are not only the sinews, but the soul, blood, and life of the people.

6. The sixth maxim was that which the 70 sages gave, among many others, to King Ptolemy, when he asked of them the means to govern well. It was their counsel to have, even in time of peace, warlike troops well entertained and guided, to add majesty to his state and terror to his enemies.

7. To well fortify the frontier; for all sudden things are inconsiderate, and it is too late to build up a fort when one is already in danger. To that he added also, the forces on the sea, which are very necessary to unite the places of his territory, to dissolve the design of his enemies, and to make himself great and awful.

8. Notwithstanding his great forces, to entertain peace and good intelligence with his neighbours, to the end that, being less busied with foreign wars, he might have full leisure to benefit the kingdom with good government.

9. To love letters and cherish learned men, who are the trumpets of the glory of princes, and make them lead a pleasing and happy life in the estimation of posterity.

10. To show himself magnificent in public matters, as in buildings, theatres, necessities, and recreations of the people.

TIMES.—FEBRUARY 25.

M. GUIZOT, in many respects one of the first among living Frenchmen, has adopted latterly what must be considered for him a remarkable course. A Conservative at the bottom of his heart, he has in resistance to LOUIS PHILLIPE joined an ultra-Radical Opposition upon Conservative principles. Mr. GUIZOT sees the throne and state endangered by the conduct of the King's Government—that is to say, by the alleged quarrel of the Ministry with the Chamber. He therefore takes part with the portion of the Chamber which has thus been placed in hostility towards the Ministers, and this with a view to establish what he calls a national, but what seems, in fact, to mean a democratic, influence over the Government. M. Guzot has said nothing to convince us that he judges wisely for the existence of the French nation.

It is not for us to pass judgment on a people whom we call "neighbours," but who always designate us as their unrelaxing rivals, and their traditional and inveterate enemies. Others who know, and know, them more familiarly than any Englishman can, have recorded their judgements of the French people, both in word and action.

NAPOLEON pronounced them to be "unfit for "liberty," and throughout his whole reign he used them as instruments for imposing slavery upon all surrounding nations. It has been said for LOUIS PHILIPE, that his opinion of his countrymen differs not from that of BONAPARTE.

In one particular BONAPARTE, LOUIS PHILIPPE, the French people, and all the inhabitants of the earth, in either hemisphere, must perforce be agreed—viz., that the predominant passion of France, if not the love of liberty, is, beyond dispute, the love of war—of war—just if it should so happen, but at any rate war.

BONAPARTE had got the whip-hand of Europe, and made war upon other countries at their own expense. Human suffering was too mean an element to form part of his calculations. He asked himself "What will keep France quiet? The answer was, systematic, and uneasy turbulence beyond the frontier, military promotion for myriads of conscripts, and a drunken feast of glory, bought with blood, but yielding no fruit save bitterness. He trafficked, therefore, in aggression. Louis Philippe dares not attempt the broad and wholesale foreign enterprises of Napoleon. So far from counting on his own triumph over Europe, he fears that she is eager to make common cause, and to direct her legions against *him*. He ventures, therefore, not to indulge the appetite of France for daring and portentous hostilities, but wherever the semblance of war can be had, of miniature dimensions and at little cost, then struts and vapours Louis Philippe. He reinforces the "Army of Africa," and while the people of England smile disdainfully and the Whig Government of England acquiesce contemptibly, he disperses a few thousand undisciplined barbarians, and spreads his posts along the south shore of the Mediterranean. The next exploit is a bullying defiance of the mighty state of Mexico—another bombardment (a little bribery they say), a capture of a deserted fort, a repulse from an unfortified town, a long gazette about "glorious feats of arms," and a waggonload of crosses and decorations. Thus the shrewd and dexterous tactician who has still, under scarcely conceivable difficulties, maintained himself upon his throne—thus does he manage to amuse the tastes of Frenchmen, if he cannot indulge their passions: peace is his real policy, and war that which he only simulates.

But in their opinion as to the French aptitude for the exercise of rational freedom and respect for the institution by which it is upheld and protected, Napoleon and Louis Philippe, as we have hinted, are pretty much agreed. Napoleon would have frowned down upon the spot, or tried by a military commission, any luckless manufacturer of political epigrams, who durst jabber to him about a monarch "reigning but not governing." Napoleon would have withered by a single glare of the eye any saucy theorist who printed, nay, who whispered, a word about the "responsibility of Ministers." Responsibility, he often said—to whom are Kings responsible but to Heaven? Talk to him about a constitutional" sovereignty," forsooth! His answer was "*Le throne! c'est Moi.* Had the French loved freedom—had they possessed the remotest glimmering of the theory, or the slightest acquaintance with the practice—would they have endured Napoleon for an hour! Louis Phillippe knows that they are without the perception of true liberty. That with them it is but a crotchet, or a chimera—that they dream of it but as a democratic revel, not a grave and sober guarantee against popular excess, as well as against courtly oppression. Power unbridled, in the hands of numbers, there, as with the ignorant and reckless among ourselves, is the received notion of liberty. Louis Philippe understands the nature and objects of "good government" a great deal better than to concur with those who are now leagued together to force upon him a submission to "popular will" in France. He may be defeated by them—upon that point we affect not to be prophets; but if he be defeated, we very much doubt whether the cause of "good government" at home, or "just policy" abroad, will be benefited by such a transfer of power.

There are unquestionably some men of the best repute in France, for knowledge, ability, and political

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conscience, who have ranged themselves in this dispute on the adverse side to Louis Phillippe. M. Guizot is of such men perhaps the most distinguished. He has written a letter to his constituents, wherein he upbraids the Cabinet for its dissolution of the Chambers, and for its having thus quarrelled with a second Chamber in the course of 18 months. He defends the Chambers for their moderation in demanding so little from the Crown, and charges it as a crime in the Administration that it had too little influence with the Chamber. But M. Guizot does not prove, in our judgment, that Ministers were to blame for this defect. He imputes to them that their policy at home and abroad was feeble, and not according to the spirit of the nation. But if it has been *too pacific* for the nation, which of the two parties is most blameable?

M. Guizot lauds the "Government of July" for having saved France, and strangled in the same cradle the two serpents of anarchy and absolute power. But we are afraid that the bases of a stable government, constituting a mean between these two extremities, were not laid by the founders of the monarchy of July. May we be permitted to doubt whether the materials of such a constitutional monarchy exist in France, or have existed there since the destruction of its natural aristocry! A limited monarchy demands not merely *orders* of men constituded by the state, but *classes* of men springing from the natural soil to society, and inherent in it. The French law of inheritance is, we suspect, fatal to the existence, or at least to the duration, of any alternative between absolute democracy and an absolute monarch. Certainly, since the destruction of Louis XVI., at no one period within the following 50 years has the experiment of a limited monarchy ever once appeared to prosper.

M. Guizot would have the world believe that the late address, which provoked the dissolution, was aimed exclusively at Ministers not at the Crown. But, if it aimed a blow at the Ministers merely because they would have saved the Crown from what the King felt to be an attack upon it, M. Guizot's defence is but an evasive subterfuge. He threatens, however, that "France" (as, after the O'Connell fashion, he describes his own associates)—that France will carry her point ere long. Our answer to which is, with all respect to M. Guizot—then farewell to even the semblance of a *monarchy* under Louis Phillippe.

Of the position of the Russians in Circassia nothing is more difficult than to obtain accurate accounts, and yet the momentous question is now forcing its way into public notice, whether the brave inhabitants of that country, in the resistance, which has now become our obvious policy, to the further advance of the power of Russia in that quarter, shall be made our friends and allies, become the instruments of the Northern Autocrat in assisting his systematic course of aggression? There exists, however, the stronger reason for urging on its consideration, now that Parliament is assembled and the country awake to all points of our foreign relations, because we have good grounds for believing that there is yet time for effectual interference; that the hold of Russia on her prey is as yet feeble and uncertain, and that all which is desired might possibly be accomplished by the mere declaration of the sympathy, and, if needful, of the support, of England. We believe the Circassians, up to the latest period of which any authentic accounts of the internal state of the country are to be obtained, to have been animated by the same feelings which roused the Swiss and Tyrolees of former days in their resistance to tyranny and oppression. According to letters which we have seen, and which come down to the middle of August, the Circassian tribes were approximating to that state of union and mutual understanding with each other which is alone to be relied on for any effectual defence against the common enemy, and which is rendered by all their habits and associations, as well as by the mere differences of language, a matter of the utmost difficulty. On this particular point we may quote with advantage a passage from the letters to which we have referred:—

"The appellation and language of the Circassians is *Adighi*; Tcherkiss, a word of Turkish or Tatar derivation, is not used, and is hardly understood by them. This language is in use from the eastern extremity of the great Kabarda to the Black Sea, including Abazak, where some difference prevails, but not such as to prevent the natives from understanding each other. Along the coast the people reckon three languages; Adighi, as far south as Vardan; Abaz, between Vardan and Hamish; and Azrah, thence southward; and among them there is much difficulty in understanding each other. The people north and south of Hamish are at variance with each other, and little communication existed between any of them. The energy of two of their chiefs, however, in pointing out the importance of resisting the general aggressor, has put an end to this state of disunion, and when the Russians landed at Arduquoitch and at Sashee, they aided each other heart and hand in repelling them. The ancient line of demarkation at Hamish has been entirely obliterated; and all now as far as Ghazra call themselves by the great national name of Adighi, under which even the Abvzahs have ranged themselves."

These are good symptoms, but we are further informed that the administration of an oath of union is going on all over the country, and the chiefs of one district have consented to give hostages to others for their adherence to the common cause.

While the elements are thus preparing for a firm stand, and an effectual resistance to the Russians, the position of the latter would appear to be anything but secure. At Sashee, its description is, that it is flanked on each side by thick forest, and commanded in front by precipices, both of which had been made use of by the Circassians to their annoyance, generally with rifle, but sometimes with cannon-firing. By dint of almost incredible exertion the Russian garrison had succeeded in getting the forrest felled on their north-western side to about cannon-shot distance, and after some desperate efforts by sallies to deter the Circassians from venturing on the hills in front of them, they contrived to erect a stockade fortified by three pieces of cannon, which commanded some of the nearest hills and the south-western forest; but this stockade was itself commanded by others within half-shot range, and the country immediately to the eastward is a series of glens and ravines covered with wood, so that the excursions of the garrison, should they dare to attempt any, were not likely to be extensive.

Some instances are mentioned of the daring intrepidity of the people in attacks on the Russians. On one occasion, an attempt was made by four persons, two of them of the rank of nobles, to set fire to a vessel under repair in the harbour, which they proposed to do by means of bundles of hay. They were surprised and fired upon, but escaped, one only having been wounded by a cannon-ball. In another instance the chief Hadji Dackon-Oglou employed himself, quite alone, in firing on the Russian fort from one of their field-pieces of smallest calibre. The garrison made a sally, but assistance was hastily summoned, and though several were wounded the piece was ultimately saved. What a prospect for the Russians, to have such an enemy to contend with!

One recent occurrence, which had produced an intance interest all over the Circassian states, was the discovery of the fact that a Turkish firman had been sent to their chiefs from Constantinople, but that it had been intercepted or detained on the road. The courier who brought it had subsequently reached Circassia, but the contents were not yet made known. He had stated that his instructions were to proceed to Trebizonde to obtain the assistance of the Pasha there in procuring a good vessel and speedy despatch, but that means were found to detain him upwards of two months in that place. Of course this was attributed to the intrigues of the Russian Consul in that place, who would have little difficulty, if so disposed, in working either on the timidity or the avarice of a Turkish Pasha. This suspicion was supported by the observation that these two months had been most sedulously employed by the Russians in endeavours to secure the submission of the people on the coast. Directions, it seems, had accompanied the Turkish firman that the seals should not be broken until deputies had assembled from all the Mussulman population of the Caucasus. The deputies had set out for the place of meeting, and the interest excited all along the coast by this event had been increased by some intimations in the private letters brought along with the firman, that the Circassians would not long be left to carry on the contest alone. These letters were neither signed nor sealed, therefore left it wholly uncertain what confidence was to be placed in them, but, from their tenour, it was conceived that they could only come from friends to the Circassians.

These accounts present altogether, leaving politics entirely out of consideration, a most animated picture of a whole population directing their energies to the preservation of their independence. Distant and almost unknown as this country is comparatively to European readers, we still hope to interest them in its fate, and shall return to the subject as further information may present itself.

COLONIAL GAZETTE.—

The experiment upon which we have now fairly entered, of substituting free labour for that of slaves in our West India Colonies, has given rise, in some quarters, to every gloomy forebodings. It is feared by many, that the freed negro will find greater enjoyment in the cessation or diminution of labour, than he can anticipate from the acquisition of things which, although they are felt to be not merely comforts, but objects of necessity to ourselves, are many of them scarcely known to him, or have been viewed as luxuries beyond his reach, and even beyond his wishes. It is thought that, in order to enjoy, in the fullest posible degree, the relief from toil which the law has entitled him to take, he will forego the higher social enjoyments, that by the application of the same amount of labour which was formerly exacted from him, would be fairly within his reach. We have seen statements, pretending to a high degree of accuracy, and going into great detail which seem to prove that the deficiency thus to arise in the production of the great staples of Colonial produce—sugar, rum, and coffee, cannot be less than 30 per cent. Against these statements all that we can at present offer are the official returns of our Custom House, showing the quantities of those products which have been imported into the United Kingdom, during the year ending 5th of January, 1839, comparing the same with the importations of the four preceding years, by which means the inquiry is extended over a space sufficiently long to neutralise any accidental circumstances, such as a bad season, which might invalidate the calculations if made with regard to any individual year.

With regard to Sugar, by far the most important of the products obtained from our former Slave Colonies, it will be found that the diminution of the shipments in 1838 has been quite inconsiderable. The average importation of Sugar and Molasses, taken together, as they evidently should be, amounted in the five years from 1834 to 1838 to 4,369,774 cwt., while the importations in 1838 have been 4,147,638 cwt, showing a fallling off of 222,736 cwt., or a small fraction beyond 5 per Cent., a difference which is not calculated in itself to excite or to justify alarm. It may be said, that the final emancipation of the labourers in the Sugar Colonies, did not take place in time to produce any great effect upon the corp which has already come forward, but that the supplies of the present year cannot be expected to be to on equal amount; and we fear that there is much reason to anticipate this result, although our apprehensions do not go to the extent of the statements to which we have referred above. In many of the Colonies, and especially in Jamaica, the negro is not the debased, degraded being wholly to prefer the enjoyment of slothful case to the more refined pleasures of civilized life; and having hitherto been enabled to partake, to a certain degree, of those pleasures, he will never willingly forego them. From the Mauritius,—which is, indeed, circumstanced somewhat differently from the West India Colonies, the importations of 1838 have been greater than in any former year, and exceeded the average of the five years contained in our statement by 43,010 cwt., with every appearance, at present of a continued increase. From India, the importations have been progressively and rapidly increasing, as might be expected from the equalization of the duty to the rate previously paid on West India sugar; but the quantity of East India sugar bears still so small a proportion to the total importations of the kingdom, that at the present rate of progression, it would require a long period to make up for such a deficiency of West India produce as the fears of some persons would anticipate.

It seems hardly necessary to offer any remarks upon the quantities imported of other descriptions of West India produce. The supply of Rum is so dependent upon that of sugar, that they must increase or decrease together. Coffee, notwithstanding the stimulus of high prices and the protection afforded, amounting to a virtual monopoly, had not increased for many years prior to the emancipation, and there is nothing in the figures given below to induce any gloomy forebodings in regard to that branch of our Colonial industry. Cotton can hardly be considered as one of the staples of the West Indies; its production has long been diminishing, and it will be seen that last year our imports from that quarter did not amount to the five hundredth part of the total importations into the United Kingdom.

Sugar imported into the United Kingdom from the British Colonies and Dependencies; stated in cwts.

	West Indies.	Mauritius.	E. Indies.
	Sugar.	*Molasses.*	*Sugar.*	*Sugar.*
1834	4,397,866	678,381	553,889	101,997
1835	4,082,921	526,321	558,712	137,976
1836	3,600,517	528,306	497,302	171,757
1837	3,305,238	582,285	537,454	207,923
1838	3,504,709	642,329	596.851	300,250

Coffee imported into the United Kingdom from the West Indies and the British possessions in India.

	West Indies.	India.
1834	22,089,123 lb.	9'951,141 lb.
1835	14,617,046	7,167,914
1836	18,877,912	9,906,710
1837	15,184,423	9,950,005
1838	16,584,643	7,529,124

Rum imported from the West Indies.

1834	5,158,489 gallons.
1835	5,546,170
1836	4,993,942
1837	4,613,095
1838	4,824,596

Cotton Imported into the United Kingdom.

	From W. Indies.	*India*	*United States.*	*All parts.*
	lb	lb	lb	lb
1834	1,672,211	32,92'865	269,204,075	326,575,425
1835	1,495,517	41,474,909	284,455,812	363,702,932
1836	1,312,846	75,746,723	289,615,682	408,959,057
1837	1,199,162	51,577,141	329,651,715	407,286,783
1838	943,294	33,278,933	432,133,883	507,641,252

AUSTRIA AND NAPLES.

The Austrian Government has taken a step of so much the more importance in regard to the quarantine laws as it may lead to other modifications both in Austria and elsewhere, when its safety and convenience shall be more amply established by experience, as they can hardly fail to be. This consists in a regulation by which the Austrian Steam Packet Company at Trieste are authorized to take a sworn officer of health on board the steamers employed in the regular service between that port and Syra, and which touch at Ancona, Corfu, Patras, and Athens. The consequence of this is, that on arrival at Trieste the vessels will have as many days less quarantine to perform as they shall have been days out from the last port touched at where there is a quarantine establishment to Trieste, provided that all their papers shall be found correct. This modification of the quarantine laws came into force on the 1st of January last. The quarantine at Trieste will be shortened by it from five to six days and travellers going theace to Ancona will enjoy the additional advantage of not being subjected in the latter place to the embarrassment and delays of another quarantine. The guarantee which the presence of a sworn medical officer of a Government on board affords may have the effect of promoting ultimately the general adoption of the same system in and between all other countries, by which a vast amount of vexation and delays often attended with serious loss, would be avoided without risk.

An expectation was prevalent at Naples in the beginning of last month of some considerable alterations in the tariff by a general reduction of duties on importation, but it does not appear probable now that the Government will move in the matter beyond some alleviation of the taxes on colonial produce. A commencement in this respect had been made by a decree of the 26th of December last, according to which pepper of all kinds imported into the kingdom of the Two Sicilies is to be subject in future to only one duty of 8 ducats 25 gr. per cantare. Pepper paid before, in import dues and duties on consumption, 26 ducats 56 gr. per cantare, so that the remission upon the article is important in amount, and if the same principle be applied to colonial produce in general, it is likely to prove not only beneficial to commerce, but to the revenue. It appears, indeed, that the reduction was effected principally with a view to the advantage of the revenue, and was owing to the representations of a Frenchman resident at Naples, who was accustomed to farm the customs duties. It had been the intention of the Government to take the collection into their own hands, but having succeeded but indifferently in their adoption of that plan with respect to Sicily, the design was finally abandoned, and a new contract passed with the contractor for a period of six years. This condition was, a guarantee to the Treasury of the annual receipt of 6,125,000 ducats, or about 1,070,000l., on account of the duties both on importation and consumption for Naples, and of 1,425,000 ducats, or about 250,000l., for the duties on imports into Sicily. The surplus of the receipts, after deduction of the expenses of collection, is to be divided in equal portions between the contractor and the Treasury, and the former gives security in 500,000 ducats for Naples and 800,000 for Sicily for the due performance of the conditions of the contract. Contrary to the ordinary calculations of a speculator so circumstanced, he had the sagacity to perceive that more moderate rates of taxation would most probably increase the receipts, and therefore his profit, and had succeeded in impressing this view of the subject upon the Government.

BRAZIL.

The Seagull, from Rio, has brought on freight 13,000*l.*, and the rate of exchange on London at her departure was quoted 29½ to 29⅝.

The following letter from Rio Janeiro, dated 22d January, was posted this morning at the North and South American Coffee House:—

"The *Rio Circular* will give you the state of this place to the 1st instant. We have now fine weather, and there has been much activity in business, especially in exchanges, large sums having been passed at various rates from 29½ to 30, but we closed at 29½, and bills at 29½. Stock is very heavy, and sales to some extent have been effected at 70 ex dividend. It is stated that the minister will issue about 1200 contos, about 150,000*l.* new stock, and not more at present. The remainder of the new credit of 3780 contos to be sold, or rather to be tried, in the London market."

We quote the following from the *Rio Janeiro Price Current* of Jan. 22:—"During the course of the past year the commerce of this place almost entirely recovered from the shock which it had received from the great commercial crisis of 1837. It has, indeed, been on the increase, and the increase would have been much more considerale if tranquillity had been restored in the province of Rio Grande, an event which has lately been looked upon as most probable to cause at no very distant period. The depreciated and unsettled state of our currency, and the consequent fluctuations in the exchange, are however, still felt to be a very great check upon all commercial transactions. The exchange opened in January last at 27¾d., and closed at the end of December at 29d., the former having been the lowest and 30d. the highest rate throughout the year. The continued low state of our produce, chiefly of our great staple, coffee, in the consuming countries, as compared with the years 1831 to 1836, as well as the continuation of the slave trade, as extensive as ever, will, perhaps prevent the exchange from improving speedily or materially. The resources of the country are great, and we see no reason for alarm, finding, as we do, no material difference in the value between last year's imports and exports.

"The papers last received from Buenos Ayres state that the Monte Videans had determined upon invading Entre Rios, aided by the French squadron; and that an alliance had been formed between the French government, Santa Cruz, and Riviera. A considerable further issue of paper money was about to take place."—*Standard March* 20.

DR. SMITH'S PERU AS IT IS.

The author of this work is a physician, who resided for some years in Peru, practising his profession at Lima; part of the time pursuing some agricultural speculations in the interior, and occasionally traversing the country on business or pleasure. The results of the knowledge thus acquired he has put forward in two unaffected volumes, which, if not very profound or comprehensive, furnish a good deal of information respecting the climate, diseases, physical features, and natural capabilities of Peru. The morals and manners of the people are rather glided over than exhibited; partly, we suspect, because the subject is not of a nature which bears probing, partly because Dr. Smith may not feel inclined to expose a society from which he received much hospitality. The state of the government, the conduct of the authorities, the oppression of the people, and the generally disorganized condition of society, are not expressly handled; but enough peeps out to show that all the good of the Revolution is yet to come, and that the mass of the Paraguayans are not worse, if not better off, under the Dictator-ship of Dr. Francia, than the Peruvians under the sway of a free constitution administered by force and arms. Here is a specimen of the mode of recruiting.

"These Sunday exercises [of the Militia] were generally ill attended; and, of ten or twelve young men on an agricultural estate, it would be usually enough if two or three appeared at one time in the ranks. Upon one occasion, however, when the captain of local militia in the village of Ambo had the honour of having the additional appointment of governor conferred on him, he called upon the writer when indisposed and in bed, and, with great appearance of sympathy and confidential cordiality, congratulated himself upon his promotion, because it would afford him the power, as he had the will, to serve his neighbour. With many such smooth expressions and assurances of kind and honest intentions, calculated to put even a misanthrope off his guard, he ended his visit by requesting that, as it was most desirable to keep up the military spirit of the district, he would expect of the writer that he should use his influence in persuading the young men on his hacienda to attend regularly at the military exercises in the adjacent village; a proposition to which he readily acceded, as it was agreeable to the established laws of the country. On the first or second Sunday following, six fine young men went to attend the exercises at Ambo; and were seized and put into prison, with many others, under strong guard, to be marched off next day as recruits for the line."

By dint of his exertions and influence, the half-dozen kidnapped through Dr. Smith's instrumentality were released, the others took the fortune of war. Nor does the manner of levy appear to be unusual. Force or chicanery seems the only mode of recruiting the army; and as by the sixth article of the Constitution the common rights of citizenship are suspended "towards the notoriously vagrant, the gambler, the drunkard, and the married man who without cause abandons his wife, or who is divorced on account of his own misconduct," it appears impossible for the poor to escape in a country where, according to a friend of Dr. Smith, "no one need ever be put out of countenance for any thing he can say or do;" and where almost every one in it must fall under the head of being "*mal-casado*," or habitually cohabiting with a woman to whom he is not married. The Indians, who are too poor to pay the fees of the church, are especially obnoxious to this law, and are seized upon for soldiers whenever they are wanted. The wealthy and influential evade or defy it.

The licentiousness which pervades all classes of European descent, especially in Lima, has induced a feeble state both of mind and body. The digestive organs and the nervous system appear to be principally affected; and this weakness, aggravated by their mode of life, and perhaps by the anxieties and suffering inseparable from civil war, have caused a fearful rate of mortality, and a peculiarity of constitution, rarely, we should conceive, met with elsewhere. Dr. Smith seems to consider that the number of deaths in twenty years exceeds the number of the population living in Lima; which, if this ratio proceeds, must speedily be depopulated. To such a pitch of effeminacy have the Limeans reached, that the more delicate, when indisposed, only wash under medical advice; and that not entirely from fancy.

"When somewhat weakened by bad health, or a slight indisposition which confines him to his apartments for a few days, should he happen to shave and wash the face with cold water, he is thereby put in danger of being visited by a spasmodic affection of one side of the mouth, or affected, as is more likely to take place, with a cold in the head, so that the inflammation thus induced in the nostrils and fauces may soon be observed to extend itself along the continuous mucous membrane, and through the windpipe into the cavity of the chest; and there it is hard to foretel what ravages it may commit.

"We need not therefore be surprised to hear the often reiterated query of the convalescent in the words, 'No me hara dano lavary afeytarme?'—will it not do me harm to shave and wash? Nor should we indulge in a smile at his expense, as we see him gradually venture on the first degrees of ablution, by rubbing over the hands and face with a cloth dipped in tepid water sharpened with aguardiente, or the common spirits of the country."

The various journies of Dr. Smith, though introduced abruptly, and without authorcraft sufficient to render their opening very intelligible to the reader, contain a good deal of information upon the character and appearance of the interior, the state of agriculture, the condition of the mining districts, the remains of the ancient Peruvian arts, and the present state and feelings of the Indians. There is also a valuable chapter or two upon the diseases of Peru and the adjacent countries, as well as on the proper mode of medical treatment. On some of these topics we will glean a few extracts.

LUNAR INFLUENCE.

The maize crops the farmers always harvest in the "*menguante*," or decrease of the moon; for it is a fact known to every husbandman, that if they collect the crop in the "creciente," or increase of the moon, it will not keep free of moths for three months, even though allowed the advantage of being left in husk, in which state it is found to be least liable to damage.

In the vallies around Lima the agriculturist is very careful not to sow in the creciente, lest the seed should become so diseased and injured as never to yield a healthy crop. The same attention to lunar influence is bestowed by the wood-cutter, who knows that timber cut in the creciente soon decays, and on this account is not of use for constructing houses, or for any other permanent purpose; this is particularly the case with the willow and alder, as the writer had once occasion to know experimentally. Being disinclined to believe what he considered to be the prejudices of the natives respecting lunar influence, he insisted upon roofing a part of a house with alder and willow cut in the creciente; and after a couple of years he was convinced of his own error, when he saw the timber employed become quite brittle and useless, so as to need to be replaced or supported to prevent the roof from falling.

The "arriero," or muleteer, scrupulously attends to the influence of the moon on his cattle; for if he travels in the creciente, and in a warm or even temperate climate, he takes strict care not to unsaddle his riding-horses, nor to unpad his cargo-mules, until they have rested awhile and cooled sufficiently; and, if he should neglect these precautions, he would be sure to have his cattle disabled by large inflammatory swellings, rapidly running on to suppuration, forming on their shoulders or loins.

MORALS OF MINING.

We see the Pasco miners always in the midst of riches, and always embarrassed: they are kept in a state of continued tantalization. The miner, it is true, sometimes has immense and rapid gains, in spite of rogues and plunderers everywhere about him, at comparatively little expense of time or money; and this occasional success leads others to indulge in a hope of similar good fortune, which hurries the majority of speculators in this channel into pecuniary difficulties; for, as we have seen, the necessary outlay is often great without any compensation; and when the capital is too limited, though in the main the undertaking be a good one, ruin is near. Shopkeepers and dealers in platapina are tempted by prospects of commercial advantage to lend money to the harassed mine-owner to enable him to forward his works, and to repay the loan in pina at so much per marc. Such a lender is called "habilitador;" but it unluckily happens for this capitalist that, by the custom and usage of the miner, the last "habilitador" has a claim to be first paid, which leads to the worst practical results. The miner is generally a reckless gambler, who spends money as fast as it comes to him, not in improving his mines, but indulging his vices; and in this manner the interest of the first habilitadors may be successively postponed to the claims of the most recent, who frequently is disappointed in his turn; while the difficulties of the miner are not removed, but merely prolonged; and he is involved in everlasting disputes and litigation.

AGRICULTURE IN THE VALE OF HUANCO.

The implements of husbandry are of the rudest kind. The plough, which is light and wieldy, and is constructed merely of wood, without mould-board, which we have seen a one-handed person manage with perfect dexterity. The ploughshare is a thick iron blade, only tied when required for use by a piece of thong, or lasso, on the point of the plough, which devides the earth very superficially. Where the iron is not at hand, as frequently happens, we understand the poor peasant uses, instead, a share made of hard iron-wood that grows in the Montana. Harrows they have, properly speaking, none; if we remember well, they sometimes use, instead, large clumsy rakes; and we have seen them use a green bough of a tree dragged over the sown ground, with a weight upon it to make it scratch the soil. In room of the roller, of which they never experienced the advantage, they break down the earth in the field intended for cane-plants, after it has got eight or ten ploughings and cross-ploughings, with the heel of a short-handled hoe, which they call "lampa;" a tool which they use with great dexterity in weeding the cane-fields and clearing aqueducts. For smoothing down the clods of earth, we have seen some Indians use a more antiquated instrument. It consisted of a soft, flat, and round stone, about the size of a small cheese, which had a hole bored through its centre by dint of blows with a harder and pointed stone. To the stone thus perforated they fixed a long handle, and as they swung it about, they did great execution in the work of "cuspiando," or field-levelling.

Lucerne, or Alfalfa, is daily cut down and used green, as scores of cattle and the working oxen for the plough and sugar-mills are to be fed by it; yet the scithe is not in use among the great planters, who find it necessary to keep two or three individuals at the sickle to cut down food for herds, in the daytime fed on irrigated pasture, but at night feed in corrals or pens.

Potato-ground they are accustomed to break up on the face of steeps with deep narrow spades, to which long handles are attached, that affords good beverage. In the same manner the soil is turned up by those who have neither plough nor oxen, but who yet sow maize on the temperate flats on the hill-sides, and in the midst of thickets by mountain streams, where the soil is usually fertile, and materials for fencing are at hand. People thus circumstanced make holes in the ground with a sharp-pointed stick, where they bury the seed secure

If the neighbouring countries should advance in civilization, these worthies would no doubt be crying ou for corn-laws.

MRS. GORE'S CABINET MINISTER.

The title of this novel has no relation to its subject, though it might have had when the author planned the work. With Sheridan or Canning in her eye, we can readily conceive Mrs. Gore determing to point a great moral in her tale; to warn the youth of genius, winning manners, high aspirations, but limited means, against the flowery seductions of fashion and the tempting heights of ambition. But, from a conscious want of power to carry out her idea, or a doubt of how far the work might be approved by novel-readers, Mrs. Gore has stopped short in her career; and her hero, Frank Grenfell, instead of embodying the miseries of a poor political adventurer and slave-minister, is enabled by luck to stop in time, after yielding to the attractions of a platonic Aspasia, whose aim is to draw around her the cream of society—mingling with Sheridan and the set which frequented Carlton House, and being looked up to as a favourite of the Prince during the awful pause to parties which attended the Regency Bill of 1810. At the same time, if she changed her scheme, she should have changed its name. The title not only raises expectations which are not realized, but sets the reader upon a false scent, and draws a harsher judgment upon the work.

Putting aside the author's end, however, the means enable her to introduce a running sketch of fashionable manners towards the close of the first decade of our century: and a vivid picture of the baseness of mere lucre-hunting politicians, in the persons she groups together, and the conduct she shadows forth in some of her characters, when parties seemed on the point of breaking up and the "outs" of coming "in;" as well as to introdnce into her narrative a variety of moral reflections, sometime just, sometimes cynical. But as a politico-social novel, *The Cabinet Minister* is too much an echo of *The Hamiltons*, without the temporary features which gave zest and applicability to that publication. When the *New Era* appeared, the downfal of the Tories was recent; their insolence fresh in the minds of men, their expulsion evidence of their incapacity and their party in a seeming atrophy. On the other hand, the Reform Bill had not then disappointed the nation; the Whigs, though not a little mistrusted by the more far-seeing, were looked up to with hope by most people; and both sides were fresh before the world in the particular phase in which Mrs. Gore exhibited them. But the conduct of Sheridan, Grey, and Grenville, the Prince, his Household, and the Tories, on the insanity of "poor old dad," is become historical, without the interest which lapse of time imparts: so that the attraction in the subject of the present novel must be less than in *The Hamiltons*, even were it equal to it in execution; which it is not. Parts exhibit a considerable degree of spirit and felicity; but many passages are forced, as if the native vein of the writer was nearly exhausted. There seems a disposition to rely too much upon her excellent manner—a substitution of cunningly-pointed periods, for the novelty, weight, and matter which they should clothe, not supersede.

These remarks upon the political part are in measure applicable to the pictures of society; and in the conduct of her story or the perfect consistency of her characters Mrs. Gore has never shone preeminent. Still, taking it all together, it is some time since we have read such a novel; and, unless some new Gore should arise, it will be as long before we get such another. Alike removed from the vulgarity of the "knife and fork," the inflation of the sentimental, or the theatrical air of the "interesting" schools, her incidents and her persons are always natural; and in her worst efforts there are generally portraits of truth and life on which the memory lingers. As yet, *The Cabinet Minister* is the novel of the year.

Like most fictions, this work will not furnish a scene to be made intelligible within our space: we must therefore be content with a few scraps.

"MORAL WORTH" AT TATTERSALL'S.

At Tattersall's, however, even previous to the discovery of his real worth, his moral worth obtained a triumph. The supposed greenhorn espied and pointed out in a moment a blemish in the showy horse trotted out for his inspection, which escaped the less practised eye of the fashionable Mr. Grenfell; whereupon a wink went round that the green-one was a knowing-one; and Sir Henry, whose home-recreations on escaping twice a year from the Eton coercions of Dr. Rudiment had lain chiefly in the stable-yard, now reaped the rich reward of his proficiencies. Jem, the old ostler, swore "it was no use trying to gammon the gammun in the green coat and tops;" and the hat of Tatt. was respectfully raised as the country baronet sauntered out of the yard. His susceptibility was somewhat appeased. On one spot of London ground his superiority was already established.

PASHIONABLE LIFE.

The greater danger incurred by Francis Grenfell, meanwhile, was as imperceptible to Lady Beckford as to Sir Henry; the deadly influence of an order of society whose aims are so trivial. Lady Mary Russell's coterie resembled a stage of well-dressed puppets, or one of Giroux baby-houses, rather than real life. It was all make-believe, all littleness, all frivolity; and, as people by accustoming themselves to wear microscopic glasses would loose the faculty of correctly measuring external objects with the naked eye, a man habituated to hear importance assigned only to the trivialities of life would deceive himself in the end as to their actual importance. The Sybarite complains of the rumpling of the rose-leaf; the Oriental princess, stagnating in the unnatural stillness of the harem, shrinks from the touch of a feather shed by the fan of her attendants; and a young man of high endowments, confined to the enervating atmosphere of one of these London boudoirs, becomes enfeebled in mind and sensitive to the slightest incidents.

With plausible deceit, the doll-like Aspasias of these puppet-show circles claim proudly as their own certain Nestors of mighty renown in the political or literary world, careful not to inform the young aspirant that these elderly heroes, so far from having.

"Betrayed
Their noon of manhood to the myrtle shade."

Were careful to avoid its effeminating influence till their laurels had not only sprouted but required pruning, and they could afford to hazard a leaf or two by basking in the unnatural forcing-house of fashionable life.

INTEREST.

"Indeed!" said Lady Mary gravely. "Have you then much Parliamentary interest? In these times, you know, there is only one qualification for office—the backing of so many votes: Downing Street, Horse Guards, Admiralty, all are in the same tune. Talk to them of your talents, your services, your wounds, your arm lost in Egypt or your leg at Trafalgar, and you will be asked by some smirking prig of a secretary whether your demand is seconded by any influential person; which means, in any coarser phrase, Have you any Parliamentary interest?"

SHERIDAN IN DECLINE.

The influence enjoyed at this period by Sheridan over the mind of the Prince, though great beyond his favour at any previous period, belonged neither to the wit, the poet, nor the orator, but the man of expedients. The unfortunate manager and scarcely more fortunate politician was himself bewildered by embarrasments, the origin of a petty system of policy which he was willing to make the law of others, as recklessness (which he called nerve) had rendered it his own.

Those who bask in the sunshine and prosperites of life are little aware of the foul and bewildering exhalations which emanate from the Slough of Despond. The right-minded and right-hearted give way at once, and submit to be asphyxiated rather than contend with such noisome vapours; but those whose hearts are harder, and whose wit sharper than their sense of integrity, too often prefer the diseased existence generated by malaria, and grow indifferent to the defeatures and deformity disfiguring their moral aspect.

Conscious of the forfeiture of public respect, the brightest intellectual of the times, after having dragged down his high renown to the vulgar level, cared little whom he involved in disrepute. Perplexed by duns, and aware that the security of his latter days depended upon his accession to place, the sparkling genius of Sheridan was now exhausted by attempts to enliven the *ennui* of a royal circle; while his sagacious foresight disgraced itself by the concoction of intrigues for his own establishment in power at the expense of his party and his principles.

RATS.

Convinced, therefore, that the Prince and the Whigs and the Prince and the Throne were to be henceforth one, she determined to take her station as near as possible to the foot, and seize the earliest opportunity to creep upwards. Lord Raynham and herself protested to each other, that for some time past they had been discontented with the existing order of things; that the Peninsula alarmed them, that Walcheren disgusted them, that the state of the popular mind was most critical. Mr. Perceval had been too long in returning Lady Raynham's last visit; and Lord Eldon had omitted to notice an application from his lordship concerning the reversion of a living which did not happen to be in the Chancellor's gift.

Lord Raynham remarked to his lady that he had in fact no tie to the present Administration. He never held office; his obligations to Ministers in a few trifling instance were matters of private friendship—a mere exchange for his personal hospitalities. There was nothing, positively nothing to prevent him from voting according to his conscience on the regency question, or in tendering his faithful services to the Prince though the medium of his young friend Frank Gafell.e

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Westminster Medical Society.—Noxious Stoves—On Saturday evening Dr. Golding Bird brought before the notice of the meeting the subject of the effects produced by carbonic acid gas as a poison upon the animal economy. He remarked, that the popular excitement upon the subject the last few months, on account of several alleged fatal cases from patent stoves, had drawn his attention to a subject on which there was so remarkable a discrepancy amongst writers. The important question was as to whether it acted as a specific poison, or merely by depriving the air of its proper proportion of oxygen, and high authorities might be adduced on each side of the question. It is a popular, though a mistaken notion, that if no vapour is given off in the combustion of charcoal it is not unwholesome, where the charcoal is slowly consumed, as in the common chafing dishes and Joyce's stoves, it never gives flame, and the heated atmosphere, which will have but little influence on the thermometer, is not sufficiently heated to produce the mirage. Amongst additional cases of the poisonous effects of the patent stoves, he mentioned that of a young gentleman at Tooting who used one in his study, upon whom a very serious and alarming effect was produced. In the recent case, at the church of Downham, two of these stoves were employed about 14 feet apart, and had been used some time previous, but on the occasion when the accident happened, the day being intensely cold, the stoves had been lighted some hours previous, and the doors and windows carefully closed, so that the congregation went into an atmosphere impregnated with carbonic acid gas. In contradiction to the professional opinions given by Messrs. Brande and Cooper, at the recent inquest in the city, this was a practical experiment on a large scale, that the products of the combustion in these patent stoves did not ascend to the top of the building, because the charity children who sat at the lowest part of the church were the first affected, and afterwards those above them, but there was only one person, who was a delicate lady, affected in the gallery. After adverting to the different opinions entertained by writers on the poisonous agency of carbonic acid gas, and adducing several cases, Dr. Bird gave it as his opinion that it acted as a specific poison upon the extremities of the nerves, and adduced experiments to show that a proportion of 50 per cent. in atmospheric air, and even less, would be destructive to human life. As so much popular as well as professional ignorance exists upon the subject, it is to be hoped that the discussion which will be resumed at the next meeting will be instrumental in preventing further loss of human life by any of those plans where charcol is used in any form without due means for carrying off the products of combustion.

In reference to the recent murder of Edward Hanly, game-keeper to Mr. Alcock, near, Enniscorthy, the *Wexford Independent* has the following remarkable statement:—"The reward list is at present very large, and we believe some of the authorities have been given to understand that, when it reaches 1000., new light will be thrown on this horrible transaction."

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